THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER 1802.

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EDINBURGH:
Printed by ALEX. CHAPMAN, & Co. *Forreſter's Wynd*,
FOR THE PROPRIETORS:
And Sold by ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, High Street, Edinburgh.
And to be had of the Principal Bookſellers in the United Kingdom.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Publiſhers beg leave to intimate, that from the unſurmountable difficulties they have met with in procuring portraits, to ſupply the Numbers monthly, they are induced to diſcontinue them. They intend, however, occaſionally, to introduce engravings, free of any additional charge.

The price of the Number will, in future, be reduced to *One Shilling* and the quantity of Letter-preſs 72 pages.

An Appendix, containing an Index to the volume, will be delivered *gratis* in the courſe of the month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the paper of H. B., on Algebraical Poriſms. To ſcientific communications of this kind, our miſcellany will be always open.

The elegant and ingenious Eſſay on Deformity hath alſo been received, and will appear in our next. The continuance of this author's correſpondence, is particularly requeſted.

G. H.'s paper on Claſſical Learning is under conſideration.

The remarks of Philo-Veritas, on Fine Writing, can excite little intereſt. Communications of a different kind, of which he promiſes to ſend us ſome, will be far more acceptable.

We have juſt received the Eſſay upon the Natural Hiſtory of the Salmon. We were much gratified with the peruſal of it, as it agrees preciſely with the deſign of our miſcellany. We requeſt that the author would favour us with further communications of a ſimilar kind, with which he ſeems to be very well acquainted.

We are ſorry that the Stanzas on the Birth-day of a Friend have been unavoidably poſtponed.

Several Poetical pieces have been received, which we will go as far in inſerting, as their merit will permit.

*** The Editors return their grateful acknowledgements to correſpondents, for the communications with which they have favoured them, and flatter themſelves that they will ſtill be able to merit a continuation of their favours. As it is their wiſh to encourage literary and ſcientific purſuits of every kind, and to excite a ſpirit of inquiry and reſearch among their countrymen, they have devoted a very conſiderable part of their miſcellany to original communications. Convinced that no part of their plan is more uſeful, or more generally intereſting than this, they wiſh to beſtow upon it a particular ſhare of their attention. Although they will not refuſe a place to controverſial papers, when conducted with candour and ability; yet, ſenſible of the danger of ſuch diſputes being carried too far, they would rather direct the attention of their correſpondents to the improvement of the arts, ſciences, and polite literature; particularly to whatever may be illuſtrative of the hiſtory, antiquities, and manners of Scotland. An account of new improvements in manufactures, commerce, domeſtic and rural economy; notices reſpecting literary inſtitutions, and works in hand, or in the preſs, will be highly acceptable.

ROBERT BRUCE of Kinnaird

died anno 1631

Edinburgh Published by A. Constable 1805

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER 1802.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

ROBERT BRUCE OF KINNAIRD.

MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL IN EDINBURGH.

Concluded from p. 872.

THE clergy, thus in the plenitude of royal favour, ruled the nation at their pleaſure. The king, however, beheld with reluctance the alarming power which they aſſumed in all their courts, of dictating to the civil government, of laying down their own reſolutions as the will of God, and forcing the eſtates of the nation to confirm them. He was connected with the Popiſh party by the memory of his mother's partialities and ſufferings; by the intereſting facility with which that party appeared to venerate the throne; and diſguſted at the auſtere theocracy of Preſbytery, which, under the humble guiſe of religious zeal, annihilated his prerogative. Inſtead of compoſing an inert and pliable body of men, the clergy formed an active part of the legiſlature; and, by conſulting amongſt themſelves, holding their own courts and private meetings, and ſecuring the people by inceſſant harangues, they poſſeſſed an authority which knew no reſtraint or bounds.

THE Popiſh Lords, Huntly, Angus, and Errol, had imprudently ſtrengthened their own faction by a ſecret alliance with Spain. A kind of invaſion of Scotland had been planned by the court of Philip, rather with a view to foment diſturbance in the kingdom than to effect it by force. The foreign correſpondence of the earls was detected in 1592; and the clergy urged the king to confiſcate their eſtates, and bring themſelves to immediate trial. James, aware however, of the deſigns of the church, and weary of its authority, proſecuted the diſcovery of the treaſon with much negligence, and even contrived means by which the earls could eſcape. That the king's reluctance, might not, however, be apparent to all, he prepared for an expedition to the north, in order to ſeize, with great pomp, their baronial caſtles, which they had been previouſly inſtructed not to defend. Some of the zealous lords entered into a bond for the ſecurity of religion. All the domeſtics of the court were ſworn not to promote any reconciliation between the ſovereign and his rebel ſubjects; and the lords themſelves, much againſt the will of the king, were ſolemnly excommunicated. To prevent the effects of ſuch violent

procedure, James procured an act of oblivion to operate in its fulleſt extent, if the earls would ſubmit to certain conditions. The clerical party, aſtoniſhed at this alarming lenity, met, as it had long been accuſtomed to do, in the gallery of Robert Bruce's houſe, and framed a petition to the king, that the lords ſhould be cloſely committed to priſon, till their recantation ſhould be obtained from them. In the mean time* Bothwell appeared, as was ſuppoſed, not without the conſent of the clergy, at Leith, with a large body of horſemen. His pretence for approaching the metropolis in that hoſtile manner, was to remove evil counſellors about the king. On the ſame day, his mortal enemy, the Earl of Home, arrived at Edinburgh, with his border vaſſals. The king ſeeing the imminent danger of his ſituation, came up from his palace to the great church, and harangued the audience, promiſing to purſue and extirpate the Popiſh lords, if the noblemen and people preſent would accompany him againſt Bothwell. Lord Home, and the city forces, accordingly joined the king, and purſued Bothwell to Dalkeith.

The clergy, by this conjuncture of affairs, procured the forfeiture of the Popiſh Lords. Archibald Earl of Argyle attacked them at Balrinnes † without ſucceſs, being routed in the action with conſiderable loſs. The king was not diſpleaſed at his misfortune; but to prevent ſuſpicion, he marched northward in perſon, and reduced the caſtles of Slaines, Strathbolgie, and Newton, without oppoſition. For this filial compliance, the clergy could not refuſe him the excommunication of Bothwell, and of his followers, which he peremptorily demanded. This was granted with extreme difficulty, as Bothwell was the only check upon the king's partiality to the Popiſh lords; and, as ſome of his followers were related to the leading miniſters, particularly the laird of Spot, a relation of Mr Bruce, from the excommunication of whom, the whole preſbytery of Edinburgh, ſave a ſingle member, diſſented.

The year 1596, is marked by her hiſtorians, as the height of the glory of the Scotiſh Church. Before that period, her increaſe had been progreſſive; it now declined, and in a ſhort time after, fell into total decay.

The exhauſted revenues of the kingdom having been committed to the care of eight perſons, commonly called, from their number, *Octavians*, the clergy urged the king to make a full eſtabliſhment out of the church-lands for the exiſting miniſtry, and the endowment of new pariſhes; and for that purpoſe, they preſſed him to confiſcate the eſtates of the popiſh lords, *in pios usus*. James, fully determined to execute no ſuch meaſures, amuſed them with delays, and accidental obſtructions. They, on the other hand, caballed more cloſely, and iſſued decrees of humiliation, and faſting for national ſins, particularly for the coldneſs of all ranks in religious matters. Senſible that the popiſh lords would ſoon be reſtored to favour, they endeavoured to ſecure protection for themſelves, in the good opinion and attachment of the people. After having proclaimed a day of ſolemn humiliation throughout the kingdom, they renewed the Covenant* in a numerous congregation, aſſembled in the little church of St Giles at

* April 3. 1504. Vide Calderwood.

† Vide Dalyell's Scottiſh Poems of the XVI Century.

* March 30th, 1596.

Edin-

Edinburgh. All that were preſent were diſſolved in tears, the preacher, the brethren, and the audience. So impreſſive was the ſolemnity of the action, that the old men, who had beheld the infancy of the reformation, confeſſed that ſuch a day had never been ſeen before in Scotland.

The General Aſſembly met and prepared a long liſt of national ſins, peculiar to the clergy, the court, the nobility and people, for which pardon was to be implored of God, by repentance, humiliation and prayer; and redreſs appointed to be craved of the King for ſuch as related to the manners of the court, the Popiſh Lords, and the patrimony of the church. Notwithſtanding the eccleſiaſtical cenſures, the excommunicated nobles continued to lurk in the country; and, to the mortification of the whole miniſtry, Lady Huntlie made her way into the confidence of the Queen; and Lady Livingſton, a papiſt, was entruſted with the care of the infant Princeſs. The grievances of the church were immediately carried to the throne, but they were heard with coldneſs, or diſmiſſed without relief. Bruce and Melville were appointed by the Aſſembly to wait on the Queen, and treat with her about the religious reformation of her houſehold, but they were denied admittance as ſhe was engaged at a dance.* To enrage them the more, Black, a miniſter of St Andrew's, was ſummoned before the Privy Council, for uttering ſeditious ſpeeches from the pulpit. His brethren adviſed him to decline the juriſdiction of that court, and his appeal from its authority was tranſmitted through the country to be ſigned by the preſbyteries. It was then delivered into the Council, entered in his own and in the name of the whole miniſtry of Scotland. Black was, however, condemned to baniſhment in the north, a ſentence which involved the fate of the church, and decided the opinion of the King with regard to its future intereſts.

In the month of December 1596, the clergy, and moſt of the commons, lay proſtrate in tears, humiliation and prayer. The court, on the other hand, exhibited an indecent contraſt. On Sunday the 12th of that month, while a ſolemn faſt was held in the city, the Queen's birthday was kept in the palace with unuſual ſplendour. The commiſſioners of the church, after many fruitleſs endeavours, reſolved on a *grave admonition* to the King, but on the 14th, they were ordered to leave the city within 48 hours. The preſbytery of Edinburgh informed them that an intention was formed to pull the miniſters of the city out of their pulpits, by the ears. The commiſſioners adviſed them to ſtand firm in the diſcharge of their duty, if their flocks would protect them, if not, to yield and reſerve their lives to a better day.

The preſbytery continued to ſit in the little church and proceeded to form articles to the King for redreſs of grievances, and prevention of imminent dangers. Robert Bruce, in a ſermon preached on the 17th of December, to a numerous body of people, conſiſting of the well-affected citizens of Edinburgh, and of ſuch noblemen and gentlemen as favoured the cauſe, having opened up at great length the perils of the church from the return of popiſh Lords, and the favour ſhewn to them, deſired all that were preſent to hold up their hands, and ſwear to defend the preſent ſtate of religion againſt all oppoſers whatſoever. After this was done, the Lords Lindſay and Forbes, the Lairds of Bargenie and Blait-

* Vide Calderwood.

Blairquhan, two bailies of Edinburgh, and Mr Bruce himſelf, were appointed to carry the articles to the King, then ſitting in the tolbooth amongſt the Lords of Seſſion. Cranſton read the hiſtory of Haman and Mordecai, and ſimilar paſſages of ſcripture, till the return of the deputies. The King refuſed to hear their petition, and walked aſide into another place. They had ſcarce returned, when a falſe alarm ſpread over the whole city that the court had reſolved to attack the miniſters with arms, and that the life of the King was in danger. The confuſion in a ſhort time was univerſal. The noblemen and gentlemen preſent conveyed Robert Bruce to his lodging, and then returned to ſatisfy the people, which being divided into two parties, threatened to engage in a ſanguinary conteſt. The King, pretending to be much offended at the conduct of the city, left it on the morning of the 19th, and rode to Linlithgow. All who were not inhabitants were ordered to remove out of it in a given time: the Court of Seſſion was broken up, and appointed to meet in another place, and the rumour that a border army was aſſembling to deſtroy the metropolis, was induſtriouſly circulated. Several of the magiſtrates and leading men were ſummoned to enter into ward; and Robert Bruce, James Balfour, Walter Balcanquel, and William Watſon, miniſters; with Edward Johnſton, Michael Freebairn, Edward and James Cathkine, and Andrew Hart, burgeſſes, the three laſt of whom being booksellers, had diſſeminated the opinions of the clergy, were ordered to be apprehended. Robert Bruce propoſed to remain in the city, as he had not mixed in the tumult, but his friends, convinced of his danger, preſſed him to withdraw himſelf. He and Balcanquel, therefore, fled into Yorkſhire, having firſt left behind him a ſpirited declaration of his innocence. This characteriſtic monument of his eloquence, of his independence, and of his injuries may be found in Calderwood. In the courſe of a few months after, the King was reconciled to the city. Having accepted a ſum of money from the magiſtrates, he entered Edinburgh in great ſplendour, and was entertained at the public expence. He was alſo preſent at a magnificent banquet in Mr Bruce's houſe, prepared by his family and friends, though he himſelf was ſtill under outlawry. On the 21ſt of April 1597, the four miniſters got acceſs to the king, who approved of their flight, and granted a revocation of their baniſhment. They returned to Edinburgh, but were not allowed to reſume their paſtoral office.

Robert Bruce continued to inſtruct privately in the city, till the meeting of an aſſembly at Dundee in the year 1598. In this aſſembly he joined his brethren in maintaining, that miniſters ſhould have no vote in Parliament, a meaſure propoſed by the Court, in order to introduce biſhops into the church. The meaſure was carried, as the aſſemblies were now managed entirely by the king. The commiſſioners of the church, who were all pre-appointed by the Court, called the miniſters before them, in order to allot each of them a particular part of the town for the diſcharge of his office; Robert Bruce, in particular, was ordered to receive the ceremony of the impoſition of hands. The king was preſent at the meeting. After the miniſters had ſignified to the commiſſioners, that they were willing to accept particular charges, Mr Bruce refuſed to undergo the ceremony, if it were not declared to be a ſign of his admiſſion to a ſingle church, or of confirmation in his office, not of primary ordination to the miniſtry. The commiſſioners were at length pre-

prevailed upon to grant a promiſe of their ſubſcribing a paper to that effect; but when Pont, Buchanan, and Nicholſon, had performed half the ſervice, previous to admiſſion, they refuſed to ſubſcribe. Pont had finiſhed his ſermon, and beginning with Robert Bruce, who along with James Balfour, had been appointed to the little church, urged the impoſition of hands. Bruce refuſed to comply, and craved liberty to juſtify himſelf from the pulpit. Pont yielded with reluctance, ſo that they were both ſtanding in the pulpit together. He then proved before the people, that he wanted nothing eſſential to a lawful call; obſerving at the ſame time, that it had pleaſed God to try him by bringing that into queſtion. The commiſſioners of the General Aſſembly have urged me (added he) to receive a new ordination, as if I had never been a miniſter of Edinburgh. This ordination I cannot accept, unleſs I ſhould proclaim myſelf to have run, unſent, to his people theſe eleven years by-gone. The ceremony is indifferent; nor will I refuſe it, if you, addreſſing himſelf to the three commiſſioners, ſubſcribe this note, that I may be ſure it mean nothing elſe, but what I have ſaid. Inglis, a member of the city-council requeſted them to proceed. The elders ſitting, as uſual, before the pulpit, took Mr Bruce, who had now deſcended, by the hand and cried aloud, "we acknowledge him to be our paſtor." But Pont refuſed to pronounce the bleſſing, or admit him, and after prayer, diſmiſſed the congregation. The people burſt into tears, and complaints, at ſeeing their beloved miniſter treated in this manner.

The commiſſioners made an unfavourable report to the king, and denied that they had promiſed to ſubſcribe any paper, or acknowledge Mr Bruce as a lawful miniſter. Though he was ready to prove both of theſe aſſertions by witneſſes, the king refuſed to hear him, and turning to the commiſſioners, James told them plainly, that Mr Bruce had not a lawful call, and then aſked their opinions. Some of them returned no anſwer, but others aſſented to the king, who forced them to decree that Mr Bruce ſhould be deprived of his living, if he complied not with their demands, before the 9th of May following. He heard their ſentence without concern, and thanking God for the hard trial of which he had judged him worthy, ſaid to the king, "I hope you ſhall not charge me wrong in that cauſe, if it were to the very ſcaffold."

When his colleague Balfour was called, he returned into the court, and appealed from its decree to the General Aſſembly. Lindſay, one of the commiſſioners, delivered the charge, and Mr Bruce took leave of his congregation on the 5th of May. In the mean time, the preſbytery of Edinburgh unanimouſly acknowledged him to be a lawful paſtor of the church, by whom God had wrought effectually, and by whoſe labours it had received much comfort. Which teſtimony was given him in writing, ſubſcribed by the clerk. A deputation alſo was ſent by the preſbytery to treat with the commiſſioners, after Mr Bruce had conſulted with that body whether he ought to receive a new ordination. The preſbytery, along with a number of brethren aſſembled from all quarters, determined in the negative, but ſeveral written forms were deviſed by the members to effect a reconciliation. As Mr Bruce perſiſted in his former opinion, and the commiſſioners, rather than ſubſcribe, offered admiſſion without any ceremony, he, at laſt, conſented to receive admiſſion, *as*

the rest had it. After a tedious negociation on both ſides, theſe words were approved by the commiſſioners, and ſanctioned by the aſſent of the king. On the 19th of May, Pont, after reading the written declaration agreed to by the parties, conferred the impoſition of hands on Bruce and Balfour, and ordained them to a particular charge. Neither of them had before undergone the ceremony, which was urged, on that occaſion, with a view to eſtabliſh the perpetual neceſſity of receiving it from the hands of a biſhop.

THE king proceeded in the execution of his deſign to introduce epiſcopacy, with a haſte which proved fatal to his poſterity. He reſtored the fugitive biſhop of Galloway to his honours, rents, and dignities. He relaxed the ſeverity of preſbyterian church government, by appointing a day of weekly amuſement for the Court of Seſſion, granting the liberty of celebrating *May games*, and *Chriſtmas feſtivals*, with ſeveral other ancient cuſtoms too precious to be forgotten, both on account of their religious and political tendency. Beatoun the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, now recalled from exile, took counſel with his relation Monſieur de Bethune the ambaſſador of France, and ſecretary Elphingſton the favourite, how to introduce a correſpondence between the king and the pope. However conſiſtent with good policy, this meaſure was an inſult to the clergy, who, at laſt learned from a royal publication, entitled "*The Law of Free Monarchies*," and printed at Edinburgh in September 1599, the confirmed fate of the church. The vote in Parliament, the main object of prelacy, had already been decreed by an act of council, and of a managed aſſembly.

As the King ruled all the affairs of the Church, by a general commiſſion, Robert Bruce, and ſeveral other zealous miniſters, were nominated members of that body, for the purpoſe of apparent impartiality, without being ever ſummoned to act in it. Melville, Bruce, and all the leaders of the oppoſition, were either terrified by threats, guarded in priſon, or obliged to bewail, in uſeleſs ſecrecy, the rapid progreſs of their ruin. An event happened ſoon after, which completed what their well grounded fears had long anticipated.

WILLIAM Earl of Gowrie, had been the devoted friend of the Church, during the whole of her triumphs under Murray, and dangers under Morton. In the minority of James, he had been the principal actor in the *raid* of Ruthven, for which he loſt his head in the year 1584. His large and infant family were allowed to retain his eſtates; his eldeſt ſon was brought up under the direction of Robert Bruce; and, as the King had been a minor during the fall of the Earl, he was not conſidered as the author of his puniſhment. On the 5th of Auguſt 1600, the young Earl of Gowrie and his brother were haſtily killed in their own houſe, by the King and his Lords, who were entertained at the Earl's invitation. They were accuſed of having conſpired to murder the King for ſome uncertain purpoſe, and to have ſeduced him from his guards into a dark chamber, where they were prevented from accompliſhing their deſign by a fortunate diſcovery.

WHETHER private revenge, or ſecret compact with the leaders of the Church, excited this action in the Earl, or love for the Queen, and the idle hopes of the regency animated his brother; or, (what has been ſuppoſed to conſtitute the opinion of Robert Bruce,) jealouſy

with

with regard to the Queen, and hatred of a powerful defender of the Church, moved the King himſelf to a dreadful violation of the Hoſpitable board, is totally uncertain. Orders were iſſued by the Council for every poſſible demonſtration of public joy; and, that every pulpit in the kingdom, ſhould echo praiſes to God for the delivery of the Sovereign, from a vile and unſpeakable treaſon. The Miniſters of Edinburgh offered up thankſgiving in general terms; but, though the King, with his own mouth, had related the ſtory, in public, at the Croſs, four of the clergy, at the head of whom, was Robert Bruce, abſolutely refuſed to repeat it to their congregations. Ye have heard me, ye have heard my miniſter, ye have heard my council, ye have heard the Earl of Mar, exclaimed the enraged Monarch with eagerneſs, that half betrayed the ſuſpicion of his heart. The Chancellor inſtantly pronounced a ſentence dictated by the obſequious Council, prohibiting them to preach in the kingdom under pain of death. On the day following, they gave in a ſupplication, with articles of the extent to which they were willing to comply, but they were ordered to beg the King's pardon, believe the whole report, and publiſh it as truth. The Miniſters were ſummoned to Stirling to receive further puniſhment for their obſtinacy. Robert Bruce offered to preach as far as he underſtood the conſpiracy; and, to believe in it for his own part, if Henderſon, the Earl's ſervant, ſhould confeſs, at his execution, that he had been put into the ſecret room to aſſaſſinate the King. Sir David Murray, the Comptroller, interrupted him by ſaying, "Will ye believe a condemned man better than the King and Council." My Lord, replied the independent Miniſter, if he die penitent I will truſt him: If God receive his ſoul, I think we may receive his teſtimony. You will not truſt me, and the noblemen that were there with me, except ye try me, ſaid the King. Will cannot be reſtrained was the anſwer; I may well lie to you with my mouth; I cannot truſt but after trial. He was ſentenced to enter into priſon in the tower of Airth, a fortreſs built by his anceſtors, and celebrated in popular tradition, as the ſcene of one of the exploits of Wallace, whoſe valour preſerved the Crown of Scotland for a Bruce, and raiſed, at the end of three centuries, a Stuart to the throne of Edward I. Thence he was ordered to leave the kingdom on the 11th of November; and continue in exile during the Royal pleaſure. "A great impediment to the courſe of Epiſcopacy," ſays the hiſtorian Calderwood, "was thus removed out of the way. "From that time, the banner of truth "was never ſo bravely diſplayed in "the pulpits of Edinburgh as be-"fore."

Robert Bruce embarked at Queensferry on the 5th of November, and in five days after, landed at Dieppe, in Normandy. When he went on board, which was near midnight, a luminous appearance lighted the Heavens, in a remarkable manner, an accident, which the age ignorant of ſuch phænomena, imputed to the Divine approbation of his piety, and which his own mind probably accepted in that ſenſe. The reſt of the Miniſters were allowed to return to their houſes, and after ſome diſcuſſion in the Aſſembly they were reſtored.

Edward Bruce, Lord Kinloſs, Scotch Ambaſſador to the Court of England, ſent twice to Mr Bruce, deſiring him to come to London, and there conſult with Mar and himſelf about ſatisfying the King.

After conferring with the Engliſh Clergy, who had been perſecuted in the affair of Eſſex by Elizabeth, he declared himſelf willing to acknowledge the truth of the conſpiracy, as ratified by Parliament. Not content with this conceſſion, they brought him down to Berwick, whence he obtained liberty to enter Scotland. After his arrival, he was ordered to remain in ward in his own houſe of Kinnaird. On the 14th of January 1602, he had an audience of the King, at Craigmillar, near Edinburgh, in which the Commiſſioners urged him to preach his acknowledgement of the conſpiracy, and aſk pardon for his incredulity. When the commiſſion of the Church was renewed in the following Aſſembly, the names of Melville and Bruce were added to the liſt, partly to ſooth them with the hopes of unwelcome preferment, and partly to gratify the people. Mr Bruce, though neither called on nor heard, was enjoined by the Aſſembly to make his confeſſion from the pulpit; but all mention of his being reſtored was carefully avoided.

The Commiſſioners, ſoon after, appointed the time and place of this ſatisfactory ſermon, and perſons to attend, and obſerve his words. He perceived the ſnare by which they deſigned to ruin him, and boldly told them, he could not preach injunctions, to which the Scotiſh Church had never been accuſtomed; that in the chair of God, he would preach the words of truth, as the ſpirit ſhould direct; and that he plainly ſaw they were not anxious about his obedience to the act, but the diſgrace of his miniſtry.

Leſt the Court ſhould pretend he had refuſed to return to his charge, on the 27th of the ſame month, he wrote to the King petitioning to be reſtored, and promiſing to do what he could to pleaſe his Majeſty, in God. Hall, a corrupted expectant of a biſhoprick, brought the Royal anſwer, that the King, inſtead of the words, *in God*, wiſhed to ſubſtitute "*according to the act of the Aſſembly*;" and that he would have the firſt ſermon conſidered merely as a ſermon of ſatisfaction, before which he would grant no promiſe of reſtoration. Mr Bruce ſaw the deſign of this crafty demand, and conſcious that nothing would pleaſe the King except the ruin of his character, deſiſted from any further attempt. In order, however, that his reaſons might not be miſtaken, he wrote a letter to the City Council, in which he ſtated his deſire to return to his charge, his willingneſs to pleaſe his Majeſty in any manner conſiſtent with his own conſcience, and the ſacred veracity of the pulpit, along with the cauſes for which he had given over ſolicitation.

On the 25th of February 1603, the Commiſſioners of the Church, without ſummoning Mr Bruce to appear, declared his pulpit vacant. By this excluſion, they obtained freedom to change and model the Church at pleaſure. The ſame Commiſſion, probably on the ſame day in which Mr Bruce was expelled, confirmed an adulterous marriage between Ker of Little Dean, and the wife of the Laird of Inverwick, while the reſpective huſband and wife of the parties were ſtill alive. As if the morality and the diſcipline of the Church had been doomed to periſh together, a ſentence of excommunication pronounced by the Clergy of the ſouth, created no obſtruction to its procedure. But the people of Scotland, in whom the right of chuſing their own religion and Eccleſiaſtical Government, is veſted by nature, execrated both the morals and meaſures of the commiſſion.

In the end of March, the King was proclaimed Sovereign of the

Britiſh Iſles. Mr Bruce rather as a Baron than a Miniſter, had acceſs to the King, and congratulated him on his elevation to the Engliſh throne. James received his homage, and artfully entered into a converſation about the affairs of Scotland, without mentioning, in the ſlighteſt degree, thoſe of the Church. Mr Bruce ſaw that it was not the time to ſolicit his reſtoration. He took leave of the King, as he mounted on horſeback to ſet out for England. His Majeſty ſpoke to him in as gracious a manner as during the height of his favour, but he had reſolved that he ſhould never again be a miniſter of Edinburgh. He left Melville and Davidſon in priſon; Bruce excluded from the ſacred office, the Church ſubverted, the people ſilently enraged, and ſuch a train of meaſures begun as brought his ſon to the block, and his family to ruin.

From this period we muſt view Robert Bruce as a non-conformiſt, perſecuted by the government, tho' adored by the nation. He remained at reſt, for a year after the King's departure; but on the 27th of February 1605, he was ſummoned before the Aſſembly to hear himſelf depoſed. Lauriſton the King's Commiſſioner had received orders to execute the ſentence. The Chancellor informed him in the month of July following, that he was prohibited to preach, by a ſpecial mandate from the King, to whom he had appealed from the ſentence of the Eccleſiaſtical Court. The Chancellor, however told him, that if he would deſiſt from preaching till a diſpatch could be ſent and received from London, he would uſe his intereſt to mitigate the Royal diſpleaſure. Mr Bruce complied for a few days, but the agitation of his mind threw him into a fever, which he conſtrued as the judgment of God, for his ceaſing to proclaim the divine truth; upon which he reſolved never to obey their authority again in that reſpect. In a month after, he was charged, under pain of outlawery, to enter into priſon in Inverneſs. The pretended reaſons of this confinement, were his diſobedience and diſtruſt in the affair of Gowrie; his avowing of his opinion in all public and private meetings; his encouraging a reſort of miniſters and people to his houſe, and factions both in Church and State. He entered Inverneſs on the 27th of Auguſt 1605, where he remained four years. In that barbarous and diſtant country, he was viſited by a great multitude of people, to whom he preached every forenoon on Wedneſdays and Sundays, beſides frequent exhortations after prayers, to ſuch as choſe to attend him, through the reſt of the week.

After a period of eight years ſpent in the North, Mr Bruce returned to his own houſe at Kinnaird, in Auguſt 1613; his ſon having procured liberty from the Council for that purpoſe. Yet there, on account of the licentious character of the Clergy in the Preſbytery of Linlithgow and Stirling, many of whom indulged in drunkenneſs and other ſcandalous vices, and accordingly hated the cenſure of ſo pious a miniſter, he found only vexation and diſtreſs. On this account, he obtained leave to convey his family to Monkland, one of his houſes near Bothwell. The Biſhop of Glaſgow, alarmed at the reſort of people to his ſermons, and the faſts kept under his direction, forced him to return to Kinnaird. In July 1621, the Parliament eſtabliſhed the five Epiſcopal ceremonies, which are generally called the Articles of Perth. Anxious to know the mind of the leading people on ſo unpopular an act, and forced by private buſineſs, he came to Edinburgh during the ſitting of the Eſtates. The Biſhops trembled

trembled at the leaſt motion of a man, whoſe abilities and zeal were ſo acknowledged and eminent. They entered a complaint in Council, before which he was ſummoned to appear, on the 19th of September, to anſwer, for tranſgreſſing the bounds of his confinement, for coming to Edinburgh, in contempt of Government, in the time of Parliament, to excite ſedition. Having denied the charge of contempt towards even the meaneſt magiſtrate, he reminded the Lords of the King's former favour, and that he poſſeſſed a letter written from Denmark, in which his Majeſty acknowledged himſelf ſo much obliged to him for his ſervices, that he thought a quarter of Scotland too ſcanty for his recompence. Notwithſtanding which, the King had exhauſted his eſtate and perſon and left him nothing but his life, which he was ready to ſubmit to priſon and the axe, but not with the character of a malefactor. In excuſe of this breach of confinement, he pleaded his being refuſed a licence from the Secretary of the Court to attend an affair of private buſineſs, in which ish fortune was deeply concerned, and his preſence abſolutely neceſſary.

The Biſhops abſented themſelves on the day of his trial, to avoid the odium or the ſhame of his ſentence. He was committed priſoner to the Caſtle of Edinburgh, till the 3d of January 1622, on which day he received a royal mandate to return to Kinnaird, remain there till the month of April, and then baniſh himſelf to Inverneſs, during the King's pleaſure. The Lords of Council, ſome of whom were his friends, wrote to the King, in order to have the place of confinement fixed at his own houſe. The anſwer returned from Court was in theſe words, "It is not for love of him that ye have written, but to entertain a ſchiſm in the Kirk. We will have no more Popiſh pilgrimages to Kinnaird; he ſhall go to Inverneſs." He returned to that place, and remained in the North till the year 1625, in which the King died.

The ſeverity of his exile was ſomewhat mitigated by this event. He was now more than ſixty years of age; yet, the licences granted by the Council, were ſtrictly limited. After the acceſſion of Charles I., he was allowed to reſide at his own houſe. He ſtill continued to preach, and inſtruct the people, and even occaſionally to enter the pulpits around Edinburgh, whence great multitudes flocked to his ſermons. In the year 1629, ſo memorable for the impriſonment of nine members of the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, a ſtep which overturned the Throne; Charles I. wrote a letter to the Lords of Privy Council, directing them to confine Mr Bruce to Kinnaird, or the ſpace of two miles around it. The Church of Larbert, having been neglected by the Biſhops, and left in ruins without either Miniſter or ſtipend; he had repaired it ſome time before at his own expence; and, now finding it within the limits of his confinement, he preached there every Sunday to a numerous and eager audience. At one of his ſermons, either in that Church, or in the neighbourhood, he gained a proſelyte, who revenged his cauſe; and that of preſbytery in general, a few years after. This was the celebrated Alexander Henderſon, Miniſter at Leuchars, in Fife, whom he converted from Epiſcopal ſentiments, by preaching on the 1ſt verſes, of the 10th chapter of St John's Goſpel.

Charles I., had already accompliſhed the ruin of Epiſcopacy in Scotland, by his precipitate meaſures, both in civil and religious go-

government. But Robert Bruce lived not to ſee the great political convulſions, which, in ten years after his death, re-eſtabliſhed the Scotiſh Church. Exhauſted with the infirmities of age, he was for ſome time almoſt confined to his chamber; yet, as he laboured under no active diſeaſe, his end advanced ſlowly. On the 13th of Auguſt 1631, having breakfaſted with his family, in the uſual manner, he felt death approaching, and warned his children that his maſter called him. With theſe words, he deſired a Bible to be brought, and, finding that his ſight was gone, he requeſted his daughter to place his hand on the two laſt verſes of the Epiſtle to the Romans. Theſe were highly expreſſive of his life, his reſolution, and his hopes. When his hand was fixed on the words, he remained for a few moments ſatisfied and ſilent. He had only ſtrength to add, "Now God be with you, my children, I have breakfaſted with you, and ſhall ſup to night with the Lord Jeſus Chriſt." He then cloſed his eyes, and peacefully expired.

Such was the end of the long and various life of Robert Bruce. Whatever opinion may be entertained of his religious principles, by the friends or foes of a particular church; the fears of his opponents were a ſufficient teſtimony of his learning and abilities. That his ſentiments poſſeſſed not all the moderation which future times have attained, was the fault of the age in which he lived. His bold and comprehenſive mind, his ſtern independence, and unpolluted integrity, are qualities, which, under every diſadvantage, procure the reſpect of mankind, and indicate ſuperiority of character. Leſs violent than Melville, more enlightened than Knox, he viewed with a brighter and milder eye the united intereſts of the church and nation. His capacity for civil affairs was perceived and acknowledged by his Sovereign; and to this may be imputed his miſfortunes and diſgrace. To fruſtrate his exertions was the principal but unworthy labour of a long reign, urged in direct oppoſition to the civil and religious liberties of the people of Scotland, who ſtill conſider the miniſter as a ſaint, and the king as a tyrant. The fortitude of Robert Bruce, under baniſhment and diſgrace, was equal to his dignified character in proſperity. He joined, to the ſpirit of a baron, deſcended of the nobleſt warriors of his country, the authority of a miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt. Accuſtomed to continual prayer and intenſe meditation on religious ſubjects, his ardent imagination at times, appears to have loſt itſelf in viſions of the divine favour; a ſpecies, but natural illuſion, by which the moſt virtuous minds have been deceived and ſupported, when reaſon or philoſophy have been ſummoned in vain. If his religious firmneſs ſometimes degenerated into bigotry; if his boldneſs infringed the freedom of the throne, let it not be forgotten that a relaxation of morals was the firſt ſtep by which Prelacy aſcended into the royal favour, and, in the ſpace of a few years, conducted both primate and monarch to the ſcaffold.

The perſon of Robert Bruce was tall and dignified. His countenance was majeſtic; and his appearance in the pulpit grave, and expreſſive of much authority. His manner of delivery was ſlow and engaging. In public prayer, which with him was always extemporary, he was ſhort and ſententious; but ſo emphatic was his language, ſo ardent were his expreſſions, that he appeared to his audience inſpired of heaven. His knowledge of the ſcriptures was extenſive, and accu-

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rate beyond the attainment of his age. His ſkill in the languages, and in the ſcience of thoſe times, not to mention his acquaintance with the laws and conſtitution of the kingdom, a branch of knowledge poſſeſſed by few of his brethren, was equal, if not ſuperior to that of any of the Scotiſh reformers. In his youth, he had been ſceptical in a great and fundamental religious truth, the being of a God. His faith, contrary to the caſe of many Chriſtians, was therefore the fruit of conviction, not of education or chance.

His ſermons, of which ſixteen were printed in his lifetime, diſplay a boldneſs of expreſſion, regularity of ſtyle, and force of argument, ſeldom to be found in the Scotiſh writers of the 16th century. His language is now obſolete, and it is neceſſary to view the beauties of his ſtyle through a cloud, which muſt ſoon involve ſucceeding ages. His page is full of genuine Scoticiſm, ſuch as it was ſpoken and written during the reign of James VI. The philologiſt, whoſe province it ſhall be to give to poſterity the ancient language of Scotland, may find authority in his writings for many antiquated phraſes which were once flowers of ſpeech, though now forgotten even by the vulgar.

His firſt publication was five ſermons on the ſacrament, preached in the Spring of the year 1589, and printed in the year following. They are dedicated to James VI. The argument in them is Proteſtant and Calviniſtic; but as the expreſſion in ſome places is obſcure, and as the reformers were not always accurate in their notions of that controverted ſubject, Mr Bruce's doctrine was attacked by a Popiſh prieſt of the name of Reynolde with the uſual weapons employed by the Catholics. His ſecond publication, the more valuable of the two, contains eleven ſermons. It was publiſhed in the year 1591, with a dedication to the Town Council of Edinburgh. Moſt of theſe were preached before the king, and contain addreſſes made in his preſence. Many paſſages throw great light on the ſtate of nation, as the miniſters always declaimed againſt popular diſorders and vices. The ſermons on the deliverance from the Spaniſh Armada, and on the repentance of Bothwell, are both excellent and curious. A tranſlation of the two volumes into Engliſh was publiſhed in London in the year 1617, and is that which is now moſt common in Scotland.

Robert Bruce was buried within the church of Larbert, in which he had often preached during the latter part of his life. People aſſembled from all quarters to attend his funeral; and according to Calderwood, between four and five thouſand perſons followed his corpſe to the grave. The number is probably overſtated, but the great multitude which was preſent ſufficiently atteſted the honour in which he was held by the nation. By his wife * Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of Parkhead, Lord Fotherald, he left a ſon of his own name his ſucceſſor in the lands of Kinnaird, and two daughters. James Bruce of Kinnaird, his deſcendant in the ſixth generation, carried the ſpirit and enterprize of his name into the diſtant and unexplored country of Abyſſinia, and gave, to Britiſh ſcience, the firſt certain account of the origin of the moſt celebrated river in ancient hiſtory.

* She died in 1620—eleven years before her huſband.

For the Scots Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STRATA OF THE SHORE OF ST ANDREWS.

THE ſtrata of the ſhore in the vicinity of St Andrews are almoſt entirely calcareous. They are of various degrees of hardneſs; ſome conſiſt of the moſt friable ſandſtone, others of the moſt indurated ironſtone, which takes a poliſh almoſt equal to marble. The large blocks and ſea-worn nodules, which, in ſeveral places the waves have rolled confuſedly on the ſhore, are alſo calcareous, with a few exceptions of granite. St Andrews ſtands towards the eaſt of the bay which takes its denomination from the town. The links towards the weſt which extend to the mouth of the Eden, have evidently been deſerted by the ſea. The ſoil conſiſts almoſt entirely of comminuted ſand, ſhells, &c. and is of ſuch a looſe texture, as to be, in few places, capable of cultivation. A little to the weſt of the town, the ſea has lately made ſome encroachments, and has, in ſome places, almoſt undermined the ruins of the caſtle, which are mentioned in an old charter to have been ſeparated from the ſhore by an extenſive lawn; where this encroachment has begun, the ſtrata commence. In the eaſtern vicinity of the town they are interrupted, but again emerge at the diſtance of half a mile. Where they firſt emerge, to the weſtward of the town, they are elevated towards the ſea, and conſiſt chiefly of a heavy calcareous iron ſtone, which is of a grey colour, impenetrable by water, poliſhable and perfectly ſolid. They are, in ſome places, ſtuck full of calcined nodules, red, porous, and tender, and are ſometimes evated with a hard red ſcale on the ſurface. In many places there are numerous minute punctures in the ſtone, filled with a blackiſh powder, which I found to be charcoal, and the various layers are diſcriminated by dark lines tinged with the ſame ſubſtance. In every inſtance where the charcoal was found, the calcareous ironſtone did not effervece with the nitric and muriatic acids. As the ſtrata extend towards the eaſt, ſome beds of indurated aluminous earth, bituminous ſhell and ſchiſtus, containing the ſulphate of alumine in a conſiderable proportion, appear intercepted. Where the ſhore is abrupt, and of a conſiderable elevation, two ſtrata of foſſil coal emerge, and run parallel to each other, at the diſtance of about 26 feet, for a quarter of a mile. The calcareous ſtrata intercepted between the beds of coal, are penetrated every where by charcoal, and frequently divided by dark lines of charcoal which run parallel to the foſſil coal. Theſe ſtrata are alſo ſtuck full of red calcined nodules, and often contain iron at the rate of 40 per cent. as nearly as I could judge by the weight. In the beds of ſchiſtus are inſerted various parallel lines of oval flattiſh nodules, the exterior coats of which conſiſt of hard blue

or red calcareous ſchiſtus. In the interior, there is often a ſmall vacuity, lined with greyiſh white calcareous chryſtallizations, approaching the quadrangular form, and ſometimes rhombic. The interſtices or ſepta, conſiſt of a white chalky powder, which effervesces, with acids, though the chryſtals do not. Theſe nodules appear to be denominated by Pennant, Nummi Diaboli.

On the weſt ſide of the caſtle, the ſtrata have evidently been diſturbed by a force acting from below, as appears from the bendings and partial elevations of the horizontal beds. Where excavations have been formed by the waves, where a part of the ſtrata has been accidentally ſeparated, or where the rock is broke by a hammer, the fractures frequently preſent a convex and concave ſurface diſcoloured by charcoal. On the concave ſide, and ſometimes on the convex, appear numerous punctures filled with bitumen, and diſpoſed regularly in lines, like the knots in network, or like the reticulation of maſticated bark. Finding on the ſhore a ſmall block partially marked with theſe punctures, I had no heſitation to refer it to the ſtrata ſuperincumbent to the foſſil coal, from which I ſuppoſed the bitumen to have been ſublimated. But upon this ſuppoſition, it was impoſſible to account for the regular diſpoſition of the punctures. Afterwards, a ſmall cylindrical maſs was found likewiſe detached, which was completely covered with theſe embedded drops of bitumen, and was ſuppoſed to be petrified wood on account of theſe punctures, and of a line of charcoal ſimilar to the pith of a tree, by which it was penetrated. A ſpecimen of this was ſent over to Edinburgh for the inſpection of Dr Hope, but as it was only one of the ſides of the cylindrical maſs, it is probable, that, like another learned Profeſſor, he might miſtake it for a petrified fiſh, as there was nothing fibrous in its fracture, and as the carbonic pith might eaſily be taken for a back bone. But happening to obſerve ſome of theſe punctures among the diſturbed ſtrata, upon breaking down conſiderable maſſes of the rock, the perfect forms of trees and branches were found compoſed of the ſame ſubſtances with the ſtrata in which they were embedded. Several of theſe were dug out, and preſented the appearance of a tree of calcareous iron-ſtone with a bark of carbone. A pretty ſtrong line of carbone marked the place of the pith, and the corrugations of the bark were diſtinctly repreſented on the convex ſurface. In one inſtance, the interior ſurface of the wood, and the exterior of the bark, were diſtinctly exhibited by thin coats of charcoal, with a thin layer of grey calcareous iron ſtone between them. On the convex ſurface to which the exterior bark had been applied, the ſmall ſphericles of bitumen appeared moſt conſtantly embedded in the calcareous iron-ſtone, which was often variegated with lines and punctures of charcoal through its whole maſs. On the eaſt ſide of the caſtle, on the horizontal ſurface of rocks within the ſea-mark, I obſerved, in a greater extent, the ſame phenomena, which on the weſt ſide appeared where the ſtrata were abruptly truncated. Stumps of trees and ends of branches project irregularly in all directions, ſometimes almoſt perpendicular, and at other places nearly horizontally. In all theſe, the form is diſtinctly marked by the lines of charcoal that appear as ſoon as you dig beneath the ſurface, and through the whole maſs a conſiderable degree of charcoal is diffuſed. In digging round one of theſe ſtumps, a piece of foſſil coal

was

was extracted, which contained a mass of pure native sulphur. The forms of these petrifactions were so distinctly defined, and the ramifications so obvious, that it was impossible to confound them with holes worn in the strata by the sea.

To the east of St Andrews, the strata are bent and disturbed in such a manner, as must have required the operation of a force directed from below. They seem to have been elevated in circular eminences, by a number of distinct forces, which have sometimes interfered to derange the regularity of each other's operation, and present a horizontal surface analogous to what thick fluid could exhibit, if suddenly congealed when boiling vehemently. For above three miles on the shore, numerous centers of elevation adjacent to each other, and of various dimensions, occur. There are no compleat circles of strata, elevated at the center, remaining, for the sea has made an impression upon them, as the strata are rent into blocks nearly quadrangular, the separation of which is the more perfect in proportion to their hardness. But in several instances, so much of the entire circle remains, that it would be easy to determine the center of elevation. The mean elevation of the strata seems to be about thirty degrees. The direction of the strata in the abrupt precipitous shore, corresponds regularly in all their bendings to those on the horizontal beach. At one of these centers of elevation, a stratum of granite emerges beneath numerous superincumbent beds of calcareous matter. In some instances, beds of schistus are intercepted between the calcareous strata. About two miles to the east of St Andrews, several prodigious masses of granite and shell, apparently indurated by heat, seem to have been ejected between two calcareous strata lying in the same direction. On the east side of one of these masses, a rude chrystalization presents itself, of an oval figure, with rays diverging from the center, seven or eight feet in every direction. In all these circular elevations of the strata they are indurated towards the center, much more than in the extremities, or in the exterior strata

In some cases, it appears, that the force which elevated the circular eminences has suddenly suspended its operation, and even ceased to support the strata in their horizontal position, so that instead of a center of elevation, we have a center of depression presented. The regular circular form of the strata in this case, clearly discriminated it from a vacuity left between the spheres of the operation of two elevating forces. In one instance there seemed to be a partial depression when the elevation of the whole mass was very considerable.

B.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

IN THE MONTHS OF JULY & AUGUST 1802, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS TO S—— W——, Esq.

Letter II.

Dear Sir,

IN addition to my laſt, I intended to have inſerted ſome ſketches relating to the hiſtory of the Foreſt, and the means of its improvement, but feared you would think I had forgot the ſubject of which I profeſſed giving you an account.

In leſs than half an hour after leaving its precincts, I entered the burgh of Peebles, by a ſtrong old bridge of five arches over the Tweed. Some are of opinion, that it was built by Alexander III. in conjunction with the people of the town; but there is a tradition prevails in Tweeddale, of its having been built by a great lady, and that the builders had their choice of a plack, or a peck of meal as their days wage. A modern need not wonder at this: if you were giving me the value of any thing, you might ſafely give me my choice of a worſe thing; but when he hears, that only one-third of the maſons accepted of the meal, it ſomewhat ſtartles him. At ſuch a diſtance hath time removed their proportional value, that the mind recoils at ſwallowing the improbability. Pray, dear Sir, you who read a great many old books, try to diſcover by the price of the meal, in what reign the bridge was built.

The town of Peebles is pleaſantly ſituated upon two ridges, on the north bank of the river Tweed, whoſe pure limpid waters flow near it, ſometimes in the moſt gentle meanders, in other places inceſſantly foaming in grand yet terrific weills. * The water of Eddleſton, over which there are two bridges, interſects and divides the town, whoſe waters, ſoiled with the tannage, emit a noxious effluvia, eſpecially in warm weather: excepting this, Peebles is a moſt healthy and pleaſant ſituation. The ſoil is dry; the air, paſſing through the mountains, from all directions, is pure and ventilated, the roads good, and the waters ſalubrious; and though at ſuch a diſtance inland, its elevation is not above 560 feet above the level of the ſea. It is in a flouriſhing ſtate, both as to population, manufactures and repair. Its churches are worthy of notice. The high church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, ſtanding at the head of the old town, is a ſtructure of great antiquity; the date of its foundation no man can diſcover; but it had been thoroughly repaired and endowed in the 11th century, when the ambitious biſhops of Rome were forming deſigns of univerſal ſpiritual empire. On a riſing ground, at the back of the old town, is ſituated

* A common name in Tweed for whirlpools.

the

the Croſs Kirk, ſo denominated, not from its ſituation, but becauſe it was dedicated to the Holy Croſs; it is a ſtupendous fabric, built in the gothic ſtile, and yet ſo entire, as to be quite defined; it was built by Alexander III. in the year 1260. The modern church and ſteeple ſurpaſs, in elegance, thoſe of any other country town that I ever ſaw. Peebles is much ornamented and profited by the vicinity of ſundry beautiful villas, inhabited by families of diſtinction. At a ſmall diſtance from the head of the old town, ſtands the ſtrong and antient caſtle of Nedpath; ſtrong and antient indeed it is, for its walls are about twelve feet in thickneſs, and the lime and whinſtone ſo ſtrongly cemented, as to be rendered one ſolid maſs; nor can it be leſs than 700 years ſince its erection. Here, at an early period, reſided the chief of the powerful clan of the Frazers, the anceſtor of the families of Lovat and Salton in the north. Here the gallant and patriotic Sir Simon Frazer defended himſelf, in the time of Wallace's ſtruggle with the too powerful Engliſh monarch. Here, he once entertained that hero, with his little band, in a liberal manner, and often aſſiſted and befriended him. To the intrepid bravery and ſteady perſeverance of this knight, was it chiefly owing, that the Scots gained the ſignal victory of Roſlin, where an army only of 10,000, headed by him and Cuming, defeated 30,000 Engliſh in three deſperate actions. From this chief are deſcended, in the female line, the families of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and the Earl of Wigton, as the blending of their arms (excluſive of more ſubſtantial proof) can teſtify. It is probable that the Frazers, in thoſe early ages, had been benefactors to Peebles, for the arms of the family are to be ſeen on the croſs to this day.

On leaving Peebles, I aſcended Eddleſton water, paſſed the village of Eddleſton, hard by which, ſtands the elegant houſe of Dreghall, ſurrounded with wood, a ſeat of the Lord Elibank's, and reached the confines of Lothian, without ſeeing or meeting with any thing worthy of notice. On my right roſe high mountains all over green, being the weſtern extremity of that range which terminates above Dunbar; theſe have a beautiful appearance, compared with their eaſtern parts, the bleak and dreary ridges of Lammermuir. On my left, the country was more flat, and my view more extended, the ſoil cold, but well fertilized with lime.

The country of Tweeddale, which I now left, is like the foreſt, in every ſenſe of the word, *paſt red*: it being one large chain of mountains; which are, however, every where interſected by waters winding through them to join the Tweed; on the ſides of theſe, extenſive and well cultivated vallies ſtretch themſelves. The hills on the north of the river are clothed with a beautiful verdure; thoſe on the ſouth have a black and highland appearance. The principal ſtock on theſe mountains is ſtill the Scotiſh black faced ſheep, and they are well known for a hardy and healthy race: the more fine wooled breeds are adopted on ſome farms in the eaſtern parts of the county, but are advancing more ſlowly than might have been expected in ſuch a fine paſture country, inhabited by an active and diſcerning tenantry. It is probable indeed, that theſe mountains would not raiſe them to ſuch a ſize as the more ſouthern graſſy diſtricts would, but they would maintain greater numbers, reckoning by the rent; the fleeces would be excellent, and the ſheep themſelves hardy and durable, would, in wet ſeaſons, outſell thoſe

on

ſoft lands in our ſtock markets. The only difficulty and danger lies in the firſt change; when once the Cheviot breed become the natives of a ſoil, there is no difference, ſave in the lambing ſeaſon, for which I reckon the farmer fully compenſated by the difference in price, excluſive of the prodigious prices at preſent given for the fine wool; which I hope will open the farmer's eyes to his own real profit. The farmers of Tweeddale are very wealthy; poſſeſs large tracts of land, and are the moſt haughty race of men of that claſs that are, I believe, in Britain. The commonalty, both in the town and country parts, are ſober and induſtrious, particularized for a ſtrict obſervance of the Sabbath, and a ſteady attendance on Divine ordinances.

I NOW reached Kingſide edge, and, the day being fine, had a fine view of the Firth of Forth, with the numerous towns and villages on its ſhores; the extenſive carſe of Lothian, waving with a moſt luxuriant and promiſing crop, raiſed in my mind pleaſant reflections on the bounties of providence to this favoured iſle. Deſcending a long declivity, I reached the village of Howgate, the ſtage, and about midway between Peebles and Edinburgh; here I halted a little, and proceeded ſlowly on until nearly oppoſite Pennycuik, where, on a muir, which I think they call Pomathorn, I beheld a numerous croud, male and female, on horſeback and on foot, intermixed without order or regularity: I could not conceive what occaſion had called out ſuch numbers. Obſerving ſtrange dreſſes, I expected inſtantly to ſee a Merry Andrew, but a ſtir beginning to riſe, they drew off in detached numbers: I now anticipated a review of the military, and jogged on, looking eagerly forward, until accoſted by a loud ſhout from the crowd to clear the way; drawing my bridle to learn what it meant, I was informed by one nearer me, that I was deſired to be ſo good as to take one ſide of the road, which I did, joining a ſolitary gentleman on horſeback, but obſerving his eyes rivetted toward that part of the muir where the multitude was thickeſt, I looked the ſame way. The myſtery was now cleared up; ſeveral horſes ſtarted for a race, and after running thrice round a certain courſe on the muir, one of them, a ſmall handſome galloway, won. I then ventured to aſk the gentleman if he knew whether there were to be any more, and was told there was another to ſtart in a few minutes, that if I would wait, he would accompany me to Leith, for, owing to the tide going out ſo late we could eaſily get there time enough for the race. I acquieſced, and enquired about the origin of the races we were now viewing, he ſaid they were put out by a club of boys, each paying ſo much annually to a box or common ſtock, for the ſupport of ſuch members as ſhould be reduced by ſickneſs or misfortune, that this was a holiday with them, (the anniverſary of their club he ſuppoſed) that they would ſpend the evening in foot races and dancing; that theſe were the members ſo fantaſtically dreſſed with ribbons, which they had got from the neighbouring girls, whom they, in return, would treat at their ball in the evening; that there had lately been another day of diverſion by the whipmen, another and ſtronger club, at which the farmers grudged, as it took all their ſervants from work. The ſecond race was now announced by the drum, when a black horſe and a brown ſtarted; the latter was always behind until near

near the goal, when he ſprung by and won the race, contrary to my expectation. They then rode off with a ſort of regularity, two men in rank, preceded by the drum; the members were all moſt all on horſes, ſome of which were very lean. I never in all my life ſaw ribbons more unfitly matched than on ſome of the riders; they ſeemed to have only one ſuit of clothes, and the day being warm, many of them had left their ſtockings and ſhoes behind them; I would not have given forty ſhillings for man, horſe, raiment, and furniture, one half of which I rate as the value of the ribbons. As my comrade was very far from being communicative, little more paſſed in our way to Leith, where we arrived juſt time enough to ſee the laſt heat, which was won by a black mare belonging to the Duke of Hamilton. Scarcely had I arrived at my lodgings in the Candle-maker-row, and diſpoſed of my horſe for the night, when I encountered ſeveral acquaintances of my own country, on their way to the theatre. Although I felt myſelf ſtrongly inclined for ſome refreſhment, having got no dinner, I relinquiſhed it for the ſake of their company during the evening, promiſing myſelf the higheſt entertainment from that and the ſtage, a performance which I had never but once ſeen before. We ſeated ourſelves about the middle of the pit, and I was more highly diverted by the ſhrewd remarks of Mr A—— P——, who ſat next me, than with any thing I ſaw or heard that night. The play was, 'The Heir at Law,' which I had never read, conſequently can make few remarks on it; but as an illiterate countryman's opinions of the play and actors are very likely to be quite different from that of every other perſon, I cannot reſiſt the impulſe of telling you mine in broad Scotch. In ſhort, then, Mr Rock is my favourite actor, ſo ſingularly does he mould his features and action to the occaſion, that he however miſſed the deſired occaſion on me; and I really believe, that, in any whimſical character, this old fellow is an adept; beſides he ſpeaks with an audible voice, which is an article of greater importance than many of them ſeem to be aware of, and in a language which I perfectly underſtood; the dialect of moſt of them being ſo much infected with the Northumberland burr, was much the ſame to me as the Gaelic proved afterwards; this they poſſibly do from affectation, and in order to appear quite grand, but as you ſee I value things on their origin, I muſt tell you a ſtory concerning the origin of this vile way of ſpeaking the letter R, by which I cannot diſtinguiſh throat from thought, nor almoſt any one word from another.

It happened once long ago, when the kings of Scotland and England were living on good terms, which they ſeldom did, that the latter wrote, by his ſecretary, to the former, to favour him with a pattern of the Scotiſh horſes and the Scotiſh brogues; as the difference in ſpelling the ſame words had been conſiderable in the two different kingdoms, the Scotiſh ſecretary for horſes and brogues, read whores and rogues!—you have none of theſe about Edinburgh now my dear Sir—but it ſeems there had been ſome few at that time; for my informer ſaid, the king of England could not have aſked commodities that our king could better ſpare: he accordingly filled a ſhip of them, which he ſent off to his loving brother of England, who hearing who were on the way, ordered out boats to meet them, and charged them on pain of death not to land on Engliſh ground. They then returned home-

homeward, but ſoon received the ſame ſevere meſſage from the king of Scots. Repulſed from both countries, they finally anchored in the mouth of the Tweed, and built Berwick, on the very march between the two kingdoms; but as neither ſovereign would own them, it became a place by itſelf, neither in Scotland nor England, as it is at this day; and its firſt inhabitants, by their looſe licentious way of living, contracted that burr in their throat, ſo prevalent through all Northumberland, the biſhoprick of Durham, and on Edinburgh ſtage, to this day. Pray, dear Sir, don't tell a Berwick man this ſtory.

But to return to our play:—Mr Weſton pleaſed me exceedingly in the character of Ezekiel Homeſpun; he acted ſome parts in the very ſame way an honeſt peaſant would have done naturally on the ſame occaſions; but on any exceſs of joy he was by far too fulſome, in particular, when he got the prize in the lottery; had he then put on a maſk of the moſt affected indifference, taking care that his extravagant joy ſhould now and then appear through, it would ſurely have been far more in character than leaping and roaring and ſinging, diſregarding every thing elſe but his great luck. But upon the whole, Mr Weſton acted well: but like yourſelf, I inherit the ſingular propenſity of picking faults with every thing that pleaſeth me. There was one Mr H. Johnſton often ſaluted with loud claps and burſts of applauſe: I was very glad to ſee the people ſo well pleaſed, for, excepting a becoming aſſurance I could diſcover no excellency in his performance. I joined heartily in applauding his wife; ſhe was ſo beautiful, I could not help it. She ſupported the character of the Engliſh captive in the 'Sultan,' which was acted as an afterpiece with great life. I have often read of the moderation of an Edinburgh audience, and that it was the ſafeſt place for either a middling play, or player, to make their firſt appearance; but the contrary was verified here to-night: a Mr Mordaunt appeared for the firſt time on the ſtage; I thought the goodlineſs of his perſon, and the misfortunes of the character which he repreſented, might at leaſt have claimed a patient hearing, but all was in vain—no ſooner had he and Mr Mullender entered, than the buzz began, which continued to grow louder and more bitter at every entrance and exit: they never ſtaid to ſee whether they were going to act well or ill. The men were put entirely out of countenance, blundering their parts, and bluſhing like crimſon, nor was it any wonder, unleſs they were bred inn-keepers, it was impoſſible they could ſtand it. Mr Mullender entered afterwards in the character of the Sultan, when ſo loud grew the buzz of diſapprobation, that he ſtopped, appealing to the audience how it was poſſible he could proceed whilſt ſo inſulted, and offering to deſiſt. This had the deſired effect, he was called to proceed from all corners, which he did, and was no more found fault with. Being obliged to wait on ſome people in town before I proceeded northward, I found, that in preferring my amuſement to my other concerns, I had fruſtrated my deſign of reaching Kinroſs next night. Still I thought there might be a poſſibility of abridging my viſits, and riding there on the afternoon; but, on hearing Hamlet announced for next evening, I determined to ſtay another day in Edinburgh, and do every thing with deliberation: as I kept a journal in which I am unwilling to make a break, you muſt liſten patiently while I inform you how I ſpent the day.

I

I had always flattered myſelf, that I would find in Mr W——— L———, a ready and entertaining aſſociate in my journey, but being newly returned from an excurſion of the ſame nature, he abſolutely refuſed to accompany me; he however informed me, that Mr A—— M—— intended a jaunt through the Highlands, and even the very road which I then propoſed taking, and that he verily believed he would avail himſelf of the preſent opportunity and accompany me; I was ſatisfied, as firmly believing that he would, for, as Ramſay ſays,

"What we wiſh we trow at ony rate."

The hopes of traverſing the wild romantic ſcenery of Athol, Badenoch, and Roſs-ſhire, in company with a man about my own age, who was a painter, a poet, and a philoſopher, and born and bred by the ſide of my own native ſtream, ſo elevated and raiſed my ſpirits, that I actually had ſometimes put the ſpurs to the beaſt, and was gone off at full gallop without perceiving it. I haſted to his lodgings.—He could not go!—What would I have given for my uncle Toby to have whiſtled Lillabullero! But as I had him not, I raiſed the tinker's whiſtle as well as I could myſelf. I had the mortification now to diſcover that my credulity had brought me to the alternative of delaying my journey until late in Autumn, or making it alone; the former of which I had nearly reſolved on before I called on your worſhip, whoſe remonſtrances ſoon determined me to proceed. There were ſundry other gentlemen whom I thought it incumbent on me to ſee, but though I ſhortened my viſits exceedingly, I ſaw not the half of them. Not being acquainted with the croſs lanes, I take a weary time to traverſe Edinburgh; before I can find a place that I want, I generally walk thrice as much as I need to do; and if I find it, which is not always the caſe, my intellectual powers are commonly ſo much diſordered by fatigue and heat, that I ſeldom reliſh their converſation ſo much as their drink. Having ſpent the forepart of the day in this manner, I went down on foot to Leith to ſee the race, which was a good one; Logie o' Buchan beating the other only a very ſmall ſpace: on coming in, however, they both foundered, threw the riders, hurt one of them conſiderably, and knocked down a poor boy. I ſaw him carried by me in the greateſt agony, and, as I believed, on the borders of eternity; I felt extremely for him, and wiſhed for his ſake, that there had been no race that day. There was another one by four or five horſes in the intervals; they were very unequally matched, and cauſed much laughing. They afforded very ſmall entertainment to me, far leſs than did a blind fiddler, whom I encouraged to ſtay near me and play ſome of my favourite tunes, by dropping halfpence to him now and then. I would not exchange a ſight of a foot race by half-a-dozen ſtark ſhepherds for all the horſe races I ever ſaw; in the different emotions painted in lively colours on the faces of each of the former, the human heart partakes; the feelings are intereſted; whilſt their various manœuvers conſtitute a ſubject of mirth for a length of time. I could make nothing this way of the horſe; the only ſenſations I felt were rather unpleaſant; I pitied the poor animals that were ſtrained at ſuch a rate, and trembled for the riders, who were cleaving the atmoſphere with a velocity I had never before witneſſed, ſaving in the bolt that precedes the peal of thunder; even the Lochſkene eagle, in all her pride, methought,

could ſcarcely have kept above their heads. The crowd was prodigious. I never expected to ſee ſo many people together in this world, and many of them I am ſure, knew not for what they were come together, there being thouſands on the ſands betwixt the carriages and the ſcaffolds that could not ſee the heads of the riders; I was however peculiarly ſatisfied, believing it to be the iſſue of an ugly dream which I had on a preceding night, and which I took for the outline of a far more terrible and ſublime event. My ſentiments, with reſpect to dreams, being exactly conformable to thoſe of Nicholas in the Dialogue in a country Churchyard, which, in caſe you have not the opportunity of peruſing, I will here tranſcribe the paſſage:

Laſt night when ſunk in deep repoſe,
My guardian angel did unveil
Sad ſcenes! and to my ſoul diſclos'd
What mortal tongue can ne'er reveal.

Acknowledge: haſt thou never yet,
When acting ſcenes in nature o'er,
An inward recollection met
Of having view'd the ſame before?

Nor is it ſtrange.—Futurity
Tho' wrapt in miſt—to human ken
Seems ſhapeleſs—yet a ſpirit's eye
Some giant features may diſcern.

And in the wild and dreary waſte,
The village fair or noiſy towns;
Wherever ſmiles the human face
There ſpirits ſkim their airy rounds.

A guardian friend, his fav'rite charge
May thus of hid events apprize,
By great outlines unfurled at large
On ſleep to fancy's lidleſs eyes.

I dreamed of ſuch crowds! nothing but people as far as the eye could reach, and awaking in trepidation, the impreſſion ſat heavy on my mind: I was going what I counted a long journey, and knew not the conſequences, but I was now ſatisfied, that what I took for a viſionary perſpective of the day of judgment had only been one of Leith races.

The only other things that I noticed on my way to and from Leith were, two men with each a handful of printed papers, the contents of which they were crying nearly as follows, "A true liſt of all the ladies, &c. &c." I was ſhocked at this open violation of decency, ſuch an advertiſement I had never heard before: but I hope they were not ſuch ladies as I really took them for.

Immediately below the Circus, at the head of the walk, there is a ſmall pavement for foot paſſengers, over which the carts were conſtantly croſſing: there ſtood a tall meagre figure, with a beſom nearly as long as himſelf, ſweeping the pavement at the approach of any well dreſſed people, then taking off his hat, he bowed low, preſenting it to receive what they were pleaſed to give him for his pains. Farther down, on the ſame ſide, ſtood a mutilated figure of a ſailor, in the ſame humbling attitude. I eyed them both, but having no halfpence, I reſolved to give them ſomething on my return: it is a very ſmall pittance indeed that my circumſcribed fortune (if a few ſcores of ſheep may be called a fortune) can afford in charity, but I never paſs one that aſks it without giving ſomething if I have it: I cannot ſuffer a craving look from a dog; but when a fellow-mortal intercedes, who is, perhaps, in every other reſpect, a better man than myſelf; Good God! can I: can any perſon refuſe what is of ſuch ſmall value to him! I'll tell you my dear Sir, what you may do for an experiment: for I know your heart is "tender to the laſt degree," the next poor ragged, emaciated wretch that begs your charity, try to put yourſelf in his place, from which it is out of the power of preſent affluence to exempt you in the in-

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conſtant affairs of life; believe this for a little, and you will find how it will melt you. Accordingly, I came up the ſame road, the ſailor bowed, and I gave him his penny. I walked ſlowly bye my long man with the beſom.—He ſtood as upright as the ſhaft of his inſtrument!—I kept my penny.—He had his eyes fixed upon ſome ladies and gentlemen who were coming hand in hand up behind me, he ſwept the road and bowed low to them—They gave him nothing!—you had as good have bowed to me friend, ſaid I to myſelf, and walked off, laughing at my own ſillineſs, and queſtioning much he ſource of my charity.

I perſuaded M——, on whoſe judgment I depended more than on my own, to accompany me to the theatre, ſomewhat againſt his inclination; we ſaw one of the beſt plays of my favourite author acted, my remarks on which, I muſt defer at this time; if you deſire it, you ſhall have them in my next, and if you do not, I will proceed with my journey; in the mean while, ſuffer me to ſubſcribe myſelf, dear Sir, your ever faithful

ETTRICK, *Nov.* 19. 1802. SHEPHERD.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE USES OF HISTORY.

IN whatever point of view we conſider hiſtory, the advantages attending the ſtudy of it appear great and manifold. Men are not ſo diverſified in their habits and purſuits, as not to find ſomething in it, which they may appropriate to their own ſeparate profeſſion. There the ſtateſman finds a repoſitory of political ſcience, the philoſopher a treaſure of intereſting facts, and the divine a continued regiſter of the conduct of Providence.

THESE, indeed, may be ſaid to be particular uſes of hiſtory. Thoſe which I intend to conſider are common to every reader of a cultivated underſtanding. They may be reduced to four articles. Firſt, hiſtory furniſhes a ſource of intellectual entertainment. Secondly, it facilitates the acquiſition of knowledge. Thirdly, it proves a vehicle of moral inſtruction. And, laſtly, it tends to promote the purpoſes of religion.

FIRST, of the intellectual entertainment which hiſtory affords. This expreſſion may, at firſt ſight, ſeem vague and indeterminate. A few remarks, however, will, I think, aſcertain its meaning, and evince the propriety of its application to hiſtory.

A CAPACITY for receiving delight from the employment of our mental powers, is what raiſes man above the brutes, and unites him with the angels and with Deity.

THE pleaſures peculiar to the mind, in contradiſtinction to thoſe which belong to the body, are denominated by the general epithet intellectual. But as there are ſeveral powers of the mind; and as each has its ſeparate province, and its ſeparate objects, our intellectual

pleaſures differ, not only in degree, but in kind.

The works of taſte are various. Some of them are addreſſed to the underſtanding, ſome to the imagination, and others endeavour to engage both. Still, however, we have but one general word by which we can expreſs the agreeable feelings which theſe ſeveral productions occaſion.

Hence, not only hiſtory and poetry, but even novels and romances, may be ſaid to give intellectual entertainment. But wide is the difference betwixt the nature of the pleaſure which ariſes from compoſitions of the latter kind, and that which flows from hiſtory.

The only object of fictitious hiſtory in general, is to occupy the imagination: and its only uſe to fill up a vacant hour. The hiſtorian, on the other hand, endeavours to make beauty the medium of inſtruction, and to edify, whilſt he delights us. That intellectual entertainment, which he affords, is the ſource of ſome of the ſublimeſt and moſt pleaſureable emotions of which the human mind is ſuſceptible. It ariſes from the acquiſition of knowledge and the gratification of taſte; from the exerciſe of our rational faculties and of our moral feelings.

Novels and romances owe their power to pleaſe to the reſemblance they bear to the events that actually take place in the world. Hiſtory preſents us, not with the appearance, but the reality. Truth poſſeſſes charms which the arts of fiction may imitate, but which they never can rival. If the bare picture therefore pleaſe, the original muſt captivate.

Fancy may be amuſed by the details of fictitious hiſtory: the ignorant and the idle may doat on ſuch productions as ſuſpend thought and animate not to action. But the man whoſe mind is refined by ſcience, and whoſe heart feels the force of thoſe obligations he is under, as a member of ſociety, will value books only in proportion as they tend to ſtrengthen and improve his moral powers in union with his intellectual faculties. From the delineation of imaginary ſcenes, ſuch a man may indeed receive entertainment; but it is at moſt a tranſient unſubſtantial pleaſure. When moſt deeply intereſted in the fate of the ideal hero, the uneaſy recollection will be perpetually recurring, that all before him is as airy as the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion, and as uſeleſs for any of the purpoſes of real life.

In hiſtory the incidents are no leſs various and affecting than in romance. But the agents there are not phantoms. They are men of like paſſions with ourſelves; who have acted a part on the ſame ſtage on which we are placed, and of whoſe life the events are recorded for our admonition.

Every exerciſe of our intellectual powers, and every increaſe of knowledge is grateful to the human mind. The conſtitution of our nature gives, however, a particular intereſt to whatever relates to the condition of our fellow creatures. We peruſe with avidity the hiſtory of paſt ages, not more, becauſe to men who preceded us in point of time, we may be remotely indebted for exiſtence, than becauſe they were beings capable of the ſame enjoyments with ourſelves, ſubject to the ſame calamities, and actuated by the ſame deſires. We feel that our nature is the ſame with theirs. We recogniſe a kindred connection. We perceive that we too are men that are rapidly deſcending with the ſtream of time; and as we read their ſtory, future ages riſe on our ſoul, and we pay to their memory that tribute of reſpect which we ſo fondly wiſh poſterity may pay to ours.

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The ſtudy of hiſtory is, in another way, ſubſervient to intellectual entertainment. We delight in the contemplation of what is perfect and complete in its kind. We trace events to their cauſes, and are not ſatisfied till we diſcover their conſequences. Aſſiſted by obſervation ſolely, it would be rarely indeed, that this principle could be gratified. Many of the events which take place around us, originated in cauſes that exiſted before we were born, and many cauſes now in their infancy will continue to operate when we have left the abodes of mortality. Hence the number of events which, from the brevity of life, appear inſulated and diſordered, which, notſtanding, are mutually dependent and intimately linked together. In hiſtory this defect is remedied. Time is there prolonged and ſpace enlarged. We are preſented with the commencement, the progreſs, and the termination of the action. We ſee events as they preceeded, accompanied, or ſucceeded each other. We behold cauſes and conſequences, immediate or remote.

In theſe reſpects I conſider hiſtory as a ſource of intellectual entertainment. But we remarked farther, that it facilitates the acquiſition of knowledge.

History enlarges our knowledge of human affairs; and, before we enter into the world, prepares us for the buſineſs in which we muſt there engage. More information by this means may be obtained in a few years, than could be ſupplied by obſervation in the courſe of the longeſt life. Experience is indeed a faithful guide; and her leſſons are ſo ſtrongly enforced, that they are not likely to be forgotten. But her range is confined; under her direction we muſt move ſlowly and with caution. Precipitation is ever attended with danger, and ſometimes with ruin. Hiſtory imparts inſtruction upon eaſier terms, and in a manner no leſs agreeable. Her precepts, indeed, want the authority of actual experience; but they are more various, and the purchaſe accompanied with leſs expence. "She points out the path which others have purſued, and leaves, on the rocks that proved fatal to earlier adventurers, beacons for the ſecurity of thoſe that follow."

Human affairs are confeſſedly greatly diverſified; and perhaps no two ſituations can be found which entirely coincide. Still, however, there are many in which the points of reſemblance are numerous; and although practice only, in any profeſſion, can give eaſe and propriety, a general theory of human affairs, formed from peruſing the records of what has actually happened, is of the higheſt uſe. Frequent reflections on the part which we are to act, will naturally fit us for a more dignified and graceful exhibition. "Invention, (ſays Sir Joſhua Reynolds,) is the mark of genius, yet he will invent better, who is acquainted with the inventions of others; as we learn to think by reading the thoughts of others." In the ſame manner hiſtory, by preſenting us with a view of the conduct of other men in the various ſituations of life, qualifies us before-hand for the regulation of our own behaviour. 'Twas in this way, as Circero tells us *, that Lucullus acquired the ſkill of an able general.

Hence we ſee that, although hiſtory be more immediately addreſſed to men in public employments, it alſo contributes much to form the character of all, to wiſdom and uſefulneſs.

(To be continued.)

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* Partim a peritis percontando, partim in rebus geſtis legendis.
Cicer. Tuſcul. Quæ.

For

STRICTURES ON MR LAING'S DISSERTATION ON THE POEMS OF OSSIAN.

(Concluded from p. 881.)

HE ſays, (p. 435.) *aradh* is a plough, from aratrum; now *aradh* ſignifies a ladder, and *ſeiſreach*, an original word, is a plough. *Arach*, however, is a plowſhare, alſo ſtrength, power, authority, and ſo well applied to ſuch an implement; araim to till, or uſe force or ſtrength, is from the ſame root. *Aran*, bread, may have the like derivation, as whatever nouriſhes, ſtrengthens the ſyſtem. To derive it from *arva*, as Laing does, is ſomewhat ridiculous. *Or*, gold, may not be from aurum, but as probably from *odhar*, a mixture of white and red, hence, *orghruagach*, yellow haired. Neither may *airgad*, ſilver, be from argentum, but from *airgam*, to plunder, the firſt ſilver ſeen being perhaps found with an enemy. As to *iarain*, iron, in Saxon iſern and iren, in Welſh, *haiarn*: Cæſar tells us (lib. v. c. 12.) that the Britons had both iron and braſs in his time, four centuries before the coming of the Saxons, the natural preſumption, therefore, muſt be, that the Saxons derived their vocable from the Welſh, *hiarn*, and Gaelic, *iarain*. *Prais*, alſo *unga*, braſs, *pres* of the Welſh; the ſame obſervation occurs here, and the Engliſh muſt have derived their term braſs, from the Welſh, and perhaps, too, the Gael, their *prais*, *unga* being an original word. The Saxons called braſs *ar*, In Gothic *aiz*, ſimilar to the *aes* of the Romans.—Copper, though mentioned by Laing, I cannot find in Gaelic. *Lui he*, lead, the *laed* of the Saxons, certainly derived by the latter people from the Gaelic, as 'tis in the Iſlandic *blyi*, and ſimilar in other Gothic dialects.

BIAL, (p. 335.) or *biail*, as in Shaw, ſignifies a battle-axe, from *bi*, killing, and *ail*, ſtone, as the battle axes of the Gael were originally of ſtone, now called *Celts*. The Swediſh beyil, and Saxon bill, is not probably derived from it, but rather from the reſemblance the point of an axe has to the *bill* of a bird. The Gaelic *tuadh*, hatchet, as *dh* is quieſcent, is not altogether unlike the Saxon *tuych* or Engliſh *tool*. Both may have been derived from the Gaelic, either here or on the Continent. *Claidham*, a ſword, the French and Engliſh *glaive*, he ſays, is from the Latin gladius, but it is rather from the Gaelic verb *clairam*, to divide. The Gael certainly were not indebted to the Romans for ſwords. Every body equally acquainted with the French and Gaelic, knows that the French have not only many of their words borrowed from the Gael or Gauls, but even their numerals, ſo that *glaive* is from the Gaelic claidham.

SAIGHAD, an arrow, he derives from ſagitta. Why not the Hebrew *ſchoets*, alſo from ſagitta? To ſay that it is derived from the Latin, is as much as to ſay that the Caledonians never ſhot with a bow and arrow till the Romans taught them both their uſe and names. The preſent word for ſoldier, is at this day, *saighdear*, literally one that ſhoots an arrow; in Armorican, *sudard*, in Iriſh, *sodiaur*. Nay more, it is the original of the Latin *soldurius* of Cæſar, lib. iii. cap. 22. Sir John Clerk idly derives it from *soldaten*, and French *soldat*. Now, we have no ſuch words in the ancient Gothic

thic dialects; The goſpel of Ulphilas has *gadrauhtais* for ſoldiers, and *militondans* for *milites*. The French may have derived *ſoldat* from the Gauls or Armoricans; or *ſoldat*, ſoldier, and ſoldaten may be derived, as Johnſon has it, from ſolidarius, low Latin, of *ſolidus*, the pay of a ſoldier.—Next is a curious derivation, cran-ſaor, a carpenter, ſays Mr Laing, comes from *cran*, a tree in Gaelic, and *ſaw* the name of an Engliſh implement for ſawing wood; a carpenter is therefore literally a *tree-ſaw*! *i. e.* the name of a tool uſed to ſaw timber.

We now come to the Gaelic, (p. 436.) of Malvina's dream, which he holds out as tranſlated from the Engliſh; and that M'Pherſon not having Gaelic enough to correſpond with the Engliſh words, was compelled to reſort to the Teutonic. Hence, many of the Erſe words, ſays he, are modern, and cannot be ſo old as Oſſian. His firſt comment is upon *talla*, which, he ſays, is a corruption of *hall*, it neither occuring in O'Brian nor in the *old* deſcription of *tigh teamrha*. We find *talla* in Shaw; and as *höll* is the Iſlandic of *hall*, ſtill farther from *talla*, the preſumption is, that the Saxons on coming *here*, turned the word *höll* into hall from the Celtic *talla*. *

Doras, a door, he ſays, is *inconſiſtant with Oſſian*, as being a word univerſally uſed by the northern nations. What he means by this, I know not. If uſed by the northern nations, it is alſo common to the Gael; both Welſh and Armoricans uſe *dor*, as well as the Saxons; but whether the Belgæ, on their arrival here, took the word from the Gael, or the Gael from the Belgæ, I cannot pretend to ſay. Mr Laing acknowledges, p. 433. that Gaelic names of mountains are ſtill retained in Wales, and why not alſo the Gaelic word for door. If *doras* is a modern word, and forged by M'Pherſon, the goſpel of Ulphilas is alſo forgery, as it has *daur* for a door. Nay, the Ruſſian language may, upon the ſame principle, be a forgery, as it unluckily uſes *duer*, for a door *. *Speur*, the ſky, he ſays, is the Latin *ſphæra*, a ball or globe! *Chleibh*, the breaſt, (cliabh, in Shaw,) he dreams to be *cliadh*, a baſket, the ſame, he ſays, with *ciſta*, a cheſt; and ſo M'Pherſon muſt have tranſlated the Engliſh of Malvina's dream into Gaelic, as the word *chest* or *trunk* for the *breast* is *peculiar to the Engliſh*. Laughable indeed, firſt to adduce a falſehood, and then argue from it! †

As to the *ruſtling wing of the blaſt*, which he ſays, *muſt* be from ſcripture: the expreſſion is poetical and natural, and it is eaſy to conceive that two men of genius may think alike upon the ſame ſubject, and uſe a ſimilar metaphor, without ſeeing one another. *Tarradh*, (alſo in Shaw,) he ſays, is the Engliſh array, from the Teutonic, raia, rada, ordo. *Taomidh*, to pour out, from the Iſlandic, *tomer*; and throughout the whole of Malvina, he mentions a number of others

* Ulphilas uſes *anagards* for aula, and *alh* for templum.

* A vulgar proverb ſays, *Like is an ill mark*, and ſo it is with the undiſcerning. Mr Laing may alſo ſay that *dom*, the Ruſſian for a houſe was derived from the Latin *domus*, or Engliſh *dome*.

† The Engliſh *trunk*, as applied to the breaſt, is a modern word, for which the Anglo-Saxons uſed *bodige*; and is derived from the Latin truncus, which the Romans made uſe of to denote the human body, as well as the trunk of a tree; and ſo the word not peculiar to the Engliſh alone. If *chiadh* be the ſame thing, as Laing ſays, with *ciſta*, why may not *chiadh* be uſed for breaſt, as well as the Engliſh *cheſt*.

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that are ſimilar in both languages; and theſe he roundly avers to be *all borrowed from the Gothic*, taking it for granted that it was *abſolutely impoſſible for the Goths to borrow one* ſingle word from the Celts. I have already accounted for theſe words, both from the early vicinity of the two people on the Continent, and from the after invaſion and mixture of the Goths, or colony of Sarmatae with the Celts; but whether the words adduced were orignally borrowed from the Goths, or *vice verſa*, I do not pretend to ſay, certain I am that many words are ſimilar in both languages; and the like connection and ſimiliarity appears in the Gothic and Sclavonic. Thus for example:—

Sclav.	*Engliſh.*	*Gaelic.*
Seun	Son	Mac
Seſtra	Siſter	Piuthar
Liodi, *Homines*	Leode of Saxons	Duine
Nos, *nasus*	Noſe	Sron
Noſdri	Noſtrils	Pollara
Cheki	Cheeks	Gruaidh
Spina	Spine	Droma
Moloko	Milk	Bainne
Kreek	Shriek	Eimhe
Liobov, Gothic, *Liuba*	Love	Gradh
Liobit	To love	Gradhuigham
Cat	Cat	Cat *
Muſh	Mouſe	Luch
Borodo	Beard	Feuſag
Net	Nay	Cho
Oko, *oculus*, Gothic	Augo	Suil
Duer	Door	Doras
Gus	Gooſe	Geadh
Dom, *domus*	Dome	Dom *.

FROM theſe few, among many examples, we may perceive the mixed language of the Goths, compoſed of Celtic and Sarmatic, although the conſtruction and idiom of the language, after the lapſe of centuries, may now differ from both. We need therefore take no further notice of the many Gaelic words adduced by Mr Laing as ſimilar to the Gothic dialects, ſeeing the connection neither is nor can be diſproved. We may therefore only ſmile, when he tells us, that "*anam*, from *anima*, *deur*, a teur, *ammeaſg*, amidſt, expreſſions which no ſimplicity can impute to Oſſian, inſtead of a *ſecond* demonſtrate, a *recent tranſlation into a mixed language of the eighteenth century!*"

As to *annam* from anima, and *or* from aurum. A Ruſſian would think Mr Laing ſtood in need of hellebore, were he to argue in the ſame way of their language. Thus, the Ruſſian word *eſt*, is the ſame with the Latin *eſt*, (he is,) *dai*, is the Latin da; *ſtoi*, ſta; *idi*, ito; and *teu*, tu. Now, the learned Mr Laing would aſſert that all theſe words were borrowed from the Latin; and as the Ruſſians have alſo many Teutonic words, that therefore the Ruſſian tongue muſt be modern, and a mixed language of the eighteenth century.

SOLAS, joy, he ſays, (p. 440.)

* It will be noticed that *cat* and *dom* are the only Gaelic words ſimilar, while the other Sarmatic words retained by the Goths are totally different from the Gaelic. comes

comes from *solatium*, a *reward! Tuireadh*, ſorrow, from *tuirſe*, tired, and he quotes Lhuyd's preface for this word; but on looking at the place, the word is *toirseach*, not *tuirse! Tuireadh* is uſed in Shaw's Dictionary for *ſadneſs*.

He ſays, "the ſeventh book of Temora, annexed in Erſe to the firſt edition, as a ſpecimen of the original, is *tranſlated from the Engliſh*." And his firſt reaſon for thinking ſo, is that the moon is again compared from Milton "to a dun ſhield ſwimming through the folds of miſt." This, however, is a very natural metaphor in the days of round ſhields. The very children, who now-a-days compare the the moon to a *cheeſe*, would in thoſe times as naturally compare it to a *ſhield*.

Homer's heroes, (p. 441.) could not deſcend to the ſhades till their obſequies were ſung, neither, ſays he, can Oſſian's aſcend their clouds without their dirge. Dirges have been common in all countries; and the bards, who gained their bread by the ſong, would naturally inculcate the idea that it was indiſpenſably neceſſary.

"Fhear, vir, the Gothic ver, and Saxon *roer*, may, ſays he, (p. 442.) be claſſed among thoſe original words, for the *coincidence* of which, etymologiſts muſt aſcend to the circles of Gomer." But why may not moſt of the other words quoted, equally ſimilar, be alſo Gomeric.

Faisich, a deſert, he ſays, repeatedly occurs, and is ridiculous, being only uſed as oppoſed to *peopled or cultivated fields*; and the name alone is, he ſays, *a ſufficient detection*; and ſo it would, had he proved that there were no *peopled fields* in the days of Oſſian. The ſame obſervation, he ſays, is applicable to *autumn's dark ſtorms*, among hunters, who have neither harveſts nor fruits. No! no nuts, no ſloes, hips, haws, crabs, raſpberries, ſtrawberries, nor billberries in Scotland! No, nor even trees with their tinged leaves, to mark the autumnal ſeaſon!

Stalin, ſteel, he ſays, is evidently from the German *ſtahel* and Scandinavian *ſtall*. This detection, he calls *the fairest mirror of the Britiſh original*. Now, the Celtæ as having once poſſeſſed Scandinavia and Germany, may have borrowed the word from their invaders, the Goths, or theſe, from thoſe, ſo that his fair mirror of the Britiſh original muſt go for nothing, unleſs he had proved that the Gaelic *ſtalin*, the German *ſtahel*, and the Iſlandic *ſtall* were all derived from the *Britiſh ſteel*. By the bye, the word is *ſtala*, not *ſtall*, in Iſlandic, thus, *ſnorro ſturleſon*.

Herfiold bera holldar
Hagbals lagar *ſtala*.
JOHNSTON's *Olave*.

"His numerous captains carry truſty tempered ſteel."

As to the ſounding boſs, he ſays exultingly, "I was curious to know what term would be employed for the *ſounding boſs*. *Crun*, a crown, *cnap*, a knob were inadequate to the effect; and boſs itſelf was too groſs to be tranſcribed." Thus he ſuppoſes that Mr M'Pherſon tranſlated from the Engliſh; and he is wonderfully happy to diſcover that inſtead of *crun* or *cnap* †, M'Pherſon adopted the German *cup* and Saxon *coppan*. Had Mr Laing peeped into Shaw's Dictionary, he would have found *copan-ſreine* for the boſs of a bridle, and in the Welſh, *coppa* ſignifies vertex, apex, criſta ‡, ſo that Mr M'Pherſon only tranſcribed the original word *copan*, (now obſolete except in the derivatives,) the *coppa* of the Welſh; and ſo had no occaſion to reſort to Mr Laing's cups.

Another circumſtance, (p. 444.) he ſays, renders the detection ſtill more complete, *viz.* that the hun-

† Vide *cnapſtarra* and note upon it, in Smith's Toma Ghuil, p. 36.

‡ Vide Boxhorn. Orig. Gallicæ.

dred cups of the Iriſh ballad of Erragon are converted into ten ſhells in the battle of Lora. It was not well done in M'Pherſon to abridge the drink of an Iriſhman, and turn ſo many cups into ten ſhells; but may not this have been owing to a different edition. The Engliſh ballad of Chevy Chace differs materially from the Scots edition; and the ſame may be the caſe here.* He ſneers at the word *fhocal*, which he ſays ſignifies a vowel, though, had he turned up Shaw, he would alſo have found it ſignifies a *word*, alſo *voice*, thus, *binn-foclach* is *ſhrill voiced*.

Samlis is, ſays he, (p. 445.) a word of the author's coinage from *ſamhuil* ſimilis. Samhuil ſtands for *like* in Shaw, and ſamlis, though obſolete, may ſtill be recogniſed. As to *lina*, generation, which he ſays is from the Latin, he will find *linn*, in Shaw, a line, threed, or ſeries, and *lina* or *linna* in the plural. *Brista*, broken, he ſays, is Teutonic, German, *brestan*, French, *briser*, Saxon, *bristan*, Scotiſh, *brist*. Now, *brista*, is evidently from the Gaelic, *brisam*, to break, *brisudh*, breaking, *brig*, brittle, &c.

He next ſays, "but *feachda*, battles, forces, fights, from *feachtha**, *was fought, indicates equal confidence in deceit and contempt for the credulous ſimplicity of mankind.*" Now, *feachd*, plur. *feachda*, ſignifies, in Shaw, expeditions, *forces*, levies, &c. ſo that Laing, in perſuading us to believe that *feachda* forces, comes from *feachtha*, *was fought*, aſſuredly indicates confidence in deceit, and contempt for the credulous ſimplicity of mankind.

He next gravely tells us, "*loingheas* and *long* (ſhips) are indiſputably derived from the *naves longæ* of the Romans and of the middle ages." That is, not from the ſubſtantive *naves*, ſhips, but from the adjective *longæ*! *Long* is an original Gaelic word for a ſhip or veſſel: Mr Laing may ſee it and many of its derivatives in Shaw, as *loingsegham*, to ſet ſail, *longſeoir*, mariner, *loingbhriseadh*, ſhipwreck, loingſhaor, a ſhip carpenter, &c. The Welſh alſo uſe *llon* for a ſhip, *llongur* for a ſeaman, &c. Nay, *Lochlong*, in Argyleſhire, i. e. ſhip's loch, or ſhip bay, is tranſlated *ſkipafiord* in the Iſlandic annals†.

* That there are various editions, is evident from Mr L's own note, p. 439, where he mentions Smith's, and the Perth edition, of Malvina's dream, as differing in ſome words from M'Pherſon. He ſays, Smith, inſtead of *taomidh* poured, ſubſtitutes *taoſga*, pumped out of his breaſt, though Shaw tells us, that *taoſga*, ſignifies alſo poured, as *taomidh* alſo ſignifies to pump; ſo that, both words are ſynonimous. He then ſays, the Perth edition has *ſeartha*, ſeparated, inſtead of *oradh*, i. e. gilding, uſed by M'Pherſon; which former word, Mr L. is pleaſed to call non-ſenſe. The verb *ſcaram*, however, ſignifies to part, quit, ſeparate, or unfold; ſo that, *S'griam ſeartha na beinn*, ſignifies the ſun parting from, or appearing above the hills, thereby making *the day of the ſun to the valleys below*, as in the note.

Air uair, of the ſame note, which is an adverb, as in Shaw's analyſis, ſignifying *at times*; he ſays, is literally *hourly*, as if, forſooth, Mr M'Pherſon had fabricated the word *uair* from *hora*, whereas, it anſwers to the Gothic, *wheila*, and our *while*. *Wheila* is uſed by Ulphilas, for *hour*, and ſo is *uair*, ſometimes in the Gaelic. Once, or on time, is *aon uair*; twice *da uair*; thrice *tri uair*; *uorach*, temporary; *ioma uair*, many a time, &c.

* Here he quotes Ihure, Janius, Lye, and O'Brier.

† Laing's *naves longæ* and his other derivations puts me in mind of the ſtory of Dr Stukely, who was ſometimes equally miſled by apparent ſimilarities. "As the Doctor and ſome other curious perſons were viſiting certain antiquities in Hertfordſhire, they came to a place called *Cæſar's ſeide*, ſituated on the brow of an eminence, no ſooner was the place *named* than the Doctor ſtopped all of a ſudden; and after an attentive ſurvey of the neighbouring ground, pronounced it *directly*, to be the ſcite of a paſs which *Cæſar* had left behind him, in his march from Coway-ſtakes to Verulam. Some of the company demuring to this opinion, a debate aroſe, and an aged labouring man

"Saoth,

"Saoil, ſail, he ſays, (p. 446.) are the *Engliſh ſails*, from the Saxon, *segel, sayl*, an univerſal word among the northern nations." The Gael likewiſe have it. We have *saol* in Shaw, *saolmarra*, the tide, *sdoladh*, *seoladair*, a ſailor, *saolsdairachd*, ſea-life, all derived from *saolam*, which not only means to ſail, but originally to direct or *guide*, ſo that *saoil*, ſails, may be rendered *guiders*.

He next comments upon *marchadh chuain mhoir*, or riders of the ocean. Marcadh, ſays he, comes from the Teutonic *mark*. Now, *mar* or *mare*, may be Teutonic for *marc*; but it has no ſuch word as *marc* for a horſe. He adduces the Engliſh word *marſhal*, but this word is from the French *mareſchal*, *mareſchalus*, low Latin, from *marescale*, O. French. *Mare* ſignifies a horſe as Johnſtone has it, and *scale*, a ſervant. Now, Pauſanias, in Phocicis, ſays, that *marc* is a horſe in Celtic, and thus the French incorporating with the Gauls, ſo far adopted the word. Our Gael ſtill uſe it, though Dr Smith ſays it is rather obſolete. We however find marc in Shaw, marcaidh, a rider, *marcachd*, horſemanſhip *marcuigham*, to ride *marc-choimhlsong*, a horſe race, *marclann*, (*i. e.* horſe houſe,) a ſtable, &c. Now, as no ſuch derivations are found in the Teutonic, the preſumption is, that they borrowed the ſolitary word *mar*, a mare, from the Celtic marc, and not *e contra*. As to the remark in note p. 446; and Pinkerton's idea that the language of the Gauls of Aſia Minor was that of the Treviri, we have nothing to do with it: Pauſanias, writing of theſe Gauls, ſays, they had horſemen among them called trimarkiſii, from *mark*, the name of a horſe among the Celts; ſo that whatever was their language, they had adopted trimarkiſii from the Celtic *marc*.

He next ſays, (p. 446.) that "riding applied in Engliſh to ſhips is a familiar idiom, and the dark riders of ocean, an eaſy metaphor, not to be tranſcribed with impunity into a different language. The ſteeds and courſers of ocean are metaphors frequently uſed by the Scalds: "Eurus per ſiculas equilavit undas," occurs in Horace; but a name for the rider, from *rede*, a chariot, diſtinct from that of the horſe, is peculiar to the Engliſh and other Gothic languages, and marchaidh a chuain mhoir, the horſeman of the great ſea, is a harſh and *obvious* tranſlation of the rider of ocean, equally ridiculous with *eques maris* in Latin, or cavalier de la mer, were it tranſlated into French." Where Mr Laing got the word *rede*, a chariot, I know not. Quintilian lib. 1. c. 9 calls it *rheda*, and tells us it is a *Gaelic word*; and Sir John Clerk wiſhing to make it German, derived it from *ryden*, equitare, or vehi of the Teutonic. *Rhedeg*, to ride, is retained by the Welſh, and the Gaul have *ridir* for a knight, eques, and *riadh*, racing, running. As to the metaphorical idiom *riders* of the ocean, which cannot be tranſlated into any other language, he, from ignorance of the French, would perſuade us that the word *rider* could only be tranſlated *cavalier*. The French would uſe *chavaucheur* for rider, from *chavaucher*, to ride, in the ſame way that Oſſian uſes *marchadh*, or *marcuigh*, rider, from *marcuigham*, to ride. Neither would the Romans ſay, eques maris, knight of the ſea, but *equisessor maris*, rider of the ſea. Vid. Calepini Dict. He now concludes ſeven of his heads in the following words:—"From the ſpecimens already publiſhed, the lan-

came up, the Doctor aſked him with great confidence, whether that was not called *Cæſar's ſtile?* Ay maſter, ſaid the old man, that it is, I have good reaſon to know it, for many a day did I work upon it for old *Bob Cæsar*, reſt his ſoul, he lived in yonder farm, and a ſad road it was before he made this ſtile." Crit. Review, Dec. 1768.

guage is indiſputably of a *recent growth*;* and from the *preceding detections*, it is not difficult to predict, that the publication of an Erſe Oſſian will counteract the deſign, and reflect utter diſcredit on the whole poems!!!"

VIII. Now, we come to the 8th head, (p. 44m.) The deceit avowed by Mr M'Pherſon himſelf. This ſuppoſed avowal, like the detections, is only the implication of whim. He catches at a few detached ſentences here and there, and dextrouſly turns them into an *avowal*, a thing never noticed by the numerous readers of Oſſian, till Mr Laing's lucky diſcovery. He next gives us a philippic againſt Mr M'Pherſon and his writings; and after all his *detections*, and the very *avowal* of M'Pherſon himſelf, concludes with ſaying, that "after all, theſe his arguments are eaſily anſwered, but not by abuſe. A ſingle MS. is worth a thouſand arguments. If a ſingle poem of Oſſian's, in MS. ſuch as tranſlated by M'Pherſon, of a *decent* length, and the MS. indiſputably of an older date than the preſent century, be produced and lodged in a public library, I ſhall return among the firſt to our national creed." That ſome parts of theſe poems exiſt in MS. is evident from what Dr Smith has written; but the whole being moſtly oral, and few of them put in writing till after M'Pherſon's publication made them to be ſought after, the bulk can only be MSS. of the laſt century. I own, however, I could like to know what became of the old MSS. obtained by M'Pherſon, I wiſh they were depoſited in ſome public library. If he he has deſtroyed them, it cannot have been without deſign, and a ſtrong preſumption will occur, that he had uſed ſome liberties with the originals, and ſo wiſhed to conceal them; after all, this cannot hurt the general authenticity of the poems. Dr Smith's originals neither are nor can be denied*; and he who attentively reads the one cannot poſſibly doubt of the authenticity of the other, both breathing a ſimilar ſpirit of originality. We however cannot poſitively ſay that no alterations or embelliſhments were made by Mr M'Pherſon. Both he and Dr Smith have kept out what appeared ridiculous, and the additions of the latter bards or rehearſers; and yet ſomething ridiculous are ſtill retained, at leaſt they would be deemed ſo, were they not written in ſuch a fine ſtrain of poetry. That Mr M'Pherſon was once poſſeſſed of originals, and that oral originals exiſted in his time, is proved from the *affirmative evidence* of the reſpectable clergymen and gentlemen in Dr Blair's appendix, joined to the evidence of Dr Smith and the gentlemen of character named by him, who, as they ſpeak to *facts coming under their knowledge*, are more to be credited than the ſtrong negatives, and *nihil novit* of a ſingle individual.

I AM rather ſorry that Mr Laing ſhould have alſo uſed his Diſſertation as a trowel, wherewith to beſpatter the Scotiſh Hiſtory with Mr M'Pherſon's ſlime.

BEFORE concluding, I have to notice, that having overlooked Mr Laing's note on p. 435, I of courſe believed he had not objected to Dr Smith's tranſlations. He there, however, roundly avers that Smith's *Scandana* is a tranſlation of his own poems *into Erſe*! thereby accuſing a very worthy clerical character of

* Mr Laing may equally prove the Gothic goſpels of Ulphilas, to be of recent growth; as *car* is therein uſed for *cura*; *lang* for *longus*; *vidam*, *molere*; *paida*, tunica or the Scotiſh *plaid*; *paurpaurai*, purple; *fund*, *iora*, the Gaelic and Scotiſh *fund*; *guam*, *gaudes*; *quis*, *quis*; *aiz*, *aes*; *lus*, *vas*; and *auhti*, *vel*, &c.

* Mr Walker, in Memoirs of Iriſh Bards, p. 21, ſays, Mr Smith's poems are known to be tranſlations from the Iriſh in many inſtances.

forgery,

forgery, without the ſlendereſt appearance of truth. I have always found perſons of honour moſt apt to believe the word of a man of character, while the little man accuſtomed to guile, and arguing ſolely from what he feels within himſelf, is ever ſuſpicious. I mean not, however, to apply this to Mr Laing; but I own I do not underſtand how he comes to vilify and diſbelieve M'Pherſon, becauſe he had *not publiſhed his originals*; and equally vilify and diſbelieve Dr Smith, becauſe *he has publiſhed his originals*. I know nothing ſimilar to this, but a ſtory I have ſomewhere read of a magiſtrate of Leith that fined one man for keeping ſwine, and another for *not* keeping ſwine.

L.

For the Scots Magazine.

REMARKS ON THE LIFE AND POETRY OF METASTASIO.

THE Abate Pietro Metaſtaſio was born at Rome, in January 1698. His father, whoſe name was Trapaſſo, had been induced, from a gradual decline of fortune, to enliſt as a ſoldier in the regiment of Corſi; and having by rigid œconomy ſaved a little money, he entered into partnerſhip with a merchant at Rome *. He placed his ſons Leopold and Pietro at a grammar ſchool. The latter ſoon gave proofs of an extraordinary genius: he contended ſucceſsfully with the Improviſatori before he was ten years of age †.

GRAVINA was the moſt eminent Civilian, and perhaps the profoundeſt ſcholar, at that time in Italy. His barber, who, like moſt of his profeſſion, was a great talker, informed him that in the Place de la Valicella, a young boy frequently ſung extemporaneous verſes of his own making, ſo elegant and harmonious, that every one liſtened delighted ‡. Upon this Gravina added one to the number of our young poet's audience; and found the verſes ſo much above the capacity of his years, and ſo ſuperior to the idea he had formed of them from the commendation of the barber, that, in the language of Metaſtaſio himſelf, "he conſidered him as a plant worthy of being cultivated by his own hands." The conſent of his parents was eaſily obtained. Gravina adopted him for his own ſon, and changed his name to Metaſtaſio, expreſſive of his new ſituation. Fearing that the ordinary methods of education might check ſuch uncommon powers, he took him under his own immediate tuition. But he wiſhed to make him an orator rather than a poet, and determined that he ſhould ſtudy law as a profeſſion. Even when chained to pandects and decrees by the will of his benefactor, Metaſtaſio found leiſure to read the models of poetic compoſition, of which "he ſucked the ſweet, and devoured the ſubſtance.

GRAVINA finding it in vain to oppoſe the inclination of his pupil,

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* Vide Burney's Memoirs.

† The Improviſatori are perſons who compoſe verſes ex tempore on any given ſubject. The ſpecies of inſpiration to which they lay claim, was doubted in England, before the arrival of Angelo Talaſſi, about twenty years ago. Dr Johnſon acknowledged that his ſcepticiſm was unfounded, when he heard Talaſſi at Streatham.

‡ Vies des Hommes illuſtres d'Italie.

at

at length resolved to indulge it. He directed his attention to those ancient authors, whom he himself had studied, pointing out their respective beauties. At the age of eighteen, Metastasio produced Il Giustino, conformable to the rules of Greek tragedy; which so charmed his patron, that he carried him directly to Naples, where the most distinguished Improvisatori were assembled. Here he sung, *all'improvista*, forty octave stanzas, on the Magnificence of Princes, which were heard with astonishment by all present. Soon after, he assumed the minor orders of priesthood, not from any partiality to that profession, but with a view to qualify himself for the honour and emoluments of a sinecure.

At twenty he had the misfortune to lose his preceptor Gravina, who left him his heir, as being a young man of the most promising abilities. On this mournful occasion he composed, and read before the Arcadian Academy, an Elegy, intitled, "The Road to Glory," in which he pays a just tribute to the merit of his deceased friend.

He was now in a situation to give full scope to his genius. A despotic prince over no inconsiderable fortune, he had nothing to dread from the hand of poverty. But the want of economy, to which poets are in general subject, soon reduced him again to dependence; and he began to think seriously of studying law, as the only road to preferment. He bound himself, at Naples, to a rigged lawyer, who looked on poetry as a sin. He continued faithful to his promise of abjuring the muses, till drawn into the snare by an application from the viceroy, that he would write a drama to be performed on the birth-day of the Empress. The piece intitled The Gardens of the Hesperides, was received with rapturous applause.

His next piece, the Didone Abbandonata, was set to music by Sarro, and performed at Naples, during the carnival 1724. The plot was well known; but the language was beautiful, the situations interesting, and the pleasure of the audience excessive. Cordaro, whose habit did not permit him to witness the representation, "almost heard in his cell," the noise and tumult occasioned by it.

Gli orti Esperidi and Didone Abbandonata were the immediate causes of Metastasio's advancement. They are conducted with more spirit and regularity than the plays of Apostolo Zeno, who before held the chief place in Lyrico-dramatic composition. But the Romanina, the best female singer of her time, contributed not a little to their reputation by her excellent acting. Metastasio lived with her in the closest terms of friendship, acknowledging the obligations he lay under.

In 1727, he visited Rome, and composed Catone in Utica, which was but coldly received. The Roman taste, now grievously corrupted, could no longer relish the sublime sentiments of the patriot. This no doubt mortified the author. The poetry which he had written on pagan and secular subjects, precluded all hope of his rising in the church. His narrow circumstances threw him into a fit of melancholy. But he was soon relieved by Prince Pio of Savoy, inviting him to be Imperial Laureat, an office to which was attached a salary of 3000 florins. He accepted the invitation, and arriving at Vienna, in 1731, was received with great cordiality by the Emperor Charles VI. From that time his poetical fame suffered no eclipse. Elevation seems to have invigorated his genius. He was highly respected at the Court of Vienna, not more for his talents than for the integrity of his life. As a mark of royal favour, he was appointed Treasurer to the province of Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples,

Naples. The Romanina left him heir to all her patrimony, which he generously resigned in favour of her relations. At the advanced age of eighty-four, he retained the full possession of all his faculties, an effect of that strict temperance which he had always observed. A fever put an end to his life on the 12th of April 1782. The applause which he fought for and obtained, did not corrupt the mind of our author. His temper was cheerful, and his disposition benevolent. He describes the beauties of nature like one who feels their power, tremblingly alive to every fine impulse. In composing his dramas, he frequently found himself in tears for distress of his own creating. He was scrupulously exact in the most trifling circumstances; and used to say in jest that Hell is dreadful only because devoid of order: *Nullus ordo, sed sempiternus horror inhabitat.* Regarding civil distinctions with a philosophic eye, his ambition extended no farther than the attainment of literary fame. He modestly declined the offer of the Emperor to create him a Count or Baron; and when Maria Theresa wished to bestow upon him the small cross of St Stephen, he excused himself on account of his age.

Nor was he less attentive to his duty as a christian. His delicate feelings and enlarged mind were naturally adapted to religious impressions. Before his death, Pius VI. who was then at Vienna, sent him the Apostolic benediction. He received the sacrament according to the Roman church, and exclaimed with his latest breath:

T'offro il tuo proprio figlio,
Che già d' amore in pegno,
Racchiuso in picciol legno
Si volle a noi donar.
A lui rivolgi il ciglio,
Guarda chi t'offre; e poi
Lasci, Signor, se vuoi,
Lascia di perdonar.

Sweetness is the first characteristic of Metastasio's poetry. Every thing breathes the spirit of ease and refinement both in the measure and the thought. He may be compared to the goddess Chloris, who, in flying through the air, scattered roses wherever she went. In the cantate, which arise naturally out of his subject, and resemble the chorus of the Greeks, he has likewise imitated (perhaps with more success than any other poet) the noble enthusiasm of Pindar. His dialogue is natural and elegant; his style simple and pathetic, free from redundancies on the one hand, and from immoderate conciseness on the other. He has successfully transfused into his own compositions, that *curiosa felicitas verborum* which he admired in his favourite Horace. He has stripped of its machinery the opera, which he reduced to rule, and fitted it to instruct and to please without exciting the gaze of astonishment. To adopt the words of Voltaire: "There are scenes worthy of Corneille, when he does not declaim, and of Racine when he is not feeble.

In some of his plays, the unities of time and place are disregarded. But in them all there is an unity of interest making each part conducive to the main subject. In point of invention, the first qualification of a poet, Metastasio must yield to Shakespeare, with whom he has been compared. But in correctness, and in delineating the finer shades of character, particularly when love is interested, he is much superior to the English bard. It is but just to confess, however, that he owes this superiority to a classical education, and to the language in which he wrote, rather than to the acuteness of his discernment, or the strength of his imagination. But the French critics, who deny him the merit of originality, do him great injustice. It was an undertaking of no com-

mon

mon difficulty to ſupport the patriotic character in three dramas without recurrence of ſentiments or language. Metaſtaſio's Cato is ſtern and inflexible; Themiſtocles grand and tender; Regulus juſt, magnanimous, and divine.

Of all his productions none has been more admired than Artaſerſe, both at home and abroad. He uſed to call it the moſt fortunate of all his children. A tranſlation of it has been ſet to excellent muſic, and brought upon the Engliſh ſtage by Dr Arne. And yet it muſt be acknowledged that muſical tragedy is little ſuited to the taſte of an Engliſh audience. Some of our critics have declared againſt it as unnatural *. A more maſculine kind of compoſition is neceſſary to rouſe our attention, or at leaſt, to excite in us the emotions of tenderneſs and ſympathy.

Edinburgh
Nov. 1802. A. R.

* Mr Burgh.

For the Scots Magazine.

IT is a ſingular fact, that in the Iſland of St Kilda, the women are the only compoſers of poetry, and few of them are incapable of relating their joys and ſorrows in a ſpecies of verſe, which is far from being rude. I ſaw, in the poſſeſſion of Mr Campbell of Sky, two MS. volumes, one of 80 and the other of 70 pages, containing entirely theſe ſongs, collected by the preſent Miſſionary of St Kilda. Many of them were very difficult to be read, from the inaccurate orthography of the tranſcriber, whoſe knowledge of the language was but imperfect. J. L.

No. I.

A St Kildan Elegy, by CHRISTIAN CAMPBELL, a young Woman, whoſe Huſband, ſoon after their Marriage, fell over a Rock and was Drowned.

ALAS! I am ſad: ſorrow overwhelms me; my ſtrength fails; I cannot climb the higher grounds. I have loſt my delight! my mind is oppreſs'd; my ſpirit is heavy, and my pipes are not in tune. I knew thee well at a diſtance—thy cheeks were blooming; thy beautiful locks in curling ringlets hung.

ALAS! that I was not near thee, when the note looſen'd and thy hold gave way—I would fly with a rope to thy aid. Tho' my joints were lengthen'd, I would ſtrive to relieve you; I would ſtrive to relieve you unleſs my body would fail. Though not tall from earth, I delight to ſee thee—I would love thee more than a tackſman, though no cattle were counted for thee. Though diſtreſs'd by hunger, I fear'd not thy return with the night, no angry reproachful words flow'd from thy lips to my harm.

How painful, alas! is my moan; though painful and thrilling I muſt bear with my lot. I muſt bear with my lot, though the darts, all afflicting, ſhould penetrate and pierce my ſoul.

THOUGH

THOUGH not tall in thy ſtature, thou wert handſome and lovely. Well could I know thee alone collecting the fuel for fire:—Alas! lonely and mournful at home, I weep and lament my fate. I am not ſingle in ſorrow—many women are afflicted with me.

COULD I get them to purchaſe, you would not want linen or clothes—for beneath the ſun I ſaw none I could compare with my love, and for him I would like to provide. Though thy years were few, thy labours in ſpring were immenſe; and great was thy ſtrength to carry the burden and creel. When fatigued with the toil of the day, I retire alone to my bed. Ah! wet is my pillow; in copious floods my tears of ſorrow fall. But 'tis God who afflicts me—beneath his rod of affliction I groan.

I WILL praiſe the Almighty, who thus pains and afflicts me, above what I knew when a maid—above what I knew, when a girl without thought, I heedleſs ſported along.

No. II.

St Kildan Elegy, by RACHEL MACIVER, *a Widow, on the melancholy occaſion of her only Son's being loſt in the Iſle of Soay.*

LAST ſummer a-twelve-month left me ſad and forlorn—the ſcramble for eggs caus'd all my woe and diſtreſs. In the Iſland of SOAY, I left my dear love—I left the youth who was firm; who ſtrengthen'd my weakneſs, and gather'd my ſheep from the hill. In the cave that is narrow, thou wert left, my love, and mournful I ſtay behind.

THE waves buffet thy body; thy limbs they tear and deſtroy. Curſt be the cliff where thy feet loſt their hold—Accurs'd be the rock where thy ſteps loſt their way; and whence my beloved thou couldſt not ariſe. The currents ran high, the billows daſh'd on the rock, and the boat in the ſtruggle was loſt. I hate the frail planks, which denied me kindneſs, I hate the ſoft timber which withſtood not the ſhock of the ſtorm—I loſt my ſweet Iver: Ah! me, he'll never return. Thy mother can't ſee thee; thou canſt not return to her arms: ſhe cannot cloſe thy eyes, nor draw the ſhroud on thy face.

MY ſhare of the eggs I ſhall never receive; the ſtrong and alive will have them—for thou my ſon art gone! My ſhare of the fowls now fly in the air—up to the clouds they aſcend; there they ſport and they flutter; but I am ſad and forlorn! Thy mother's beſt bleſſings attend thy dear ghoſt—In the world everlaſting may thy reſt be ſerene. Thou wouldſt not harraſs nor diſtreſs; thou wouldſt not come home with a lie.

AT home or abroad, I had cauſe to be glad—thou wouldſt not, dear ſon, diſturb me; thy actions never merited ſhame. Thou art gone! lov'd Iver, bleſs'd ſure is thy lot: Ah! me, I ſtill remain behind.

Tranſlated by the Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Sky.

For the Scots Magazine.

LETTER of DAVID HUME, Esq. to Dr JOHN CLEPHANE, PHYSICIAN in LONDON.

Dear Doctor,

I AM charm'd to find you ſo punctual a correſpondent: I always knew you to be a good friend; tho' I was afraid that I had loſt you, and that you had join'd that great multitude, who abus'd me and reproach'd me with Paganiſm, and Jacobitiſm, and many other wretched *isms*, of which I am only guilty of a part.

I believe a man, when he is once an author, is an author for life: for I am now very buſily engag'd in writing another volume of hiſtory, and have crept backwards to the reign of Henry the VII. I wiſh, indeed, that I had begun there. For by that means, I ſhould have been able, without making any digreſſion, by the plain courſe of the narration, to have ſhown how abſolute the authority was, which the Engliſh Kings then poſſeſs'd, and that the Stuarts did little, or nothing more, than continue matters in the former tract, which the people were determin'd no longer to admit. By this means I ſhou'd have eſcap'd the reproach of the moſt terrible *ism* of them all, that of Jacobitiſm.

I shall certainly be in London next ſummer; and probably to remain there during life; at leaſt if I can ſettle myſelf to my mind, which I beg you to have an eye to. A room in a ſober, diſcreet family, who would not be averſe to admit a ſober, diſcreet, virtuous, frugal, regular, quiet, good-natur'd man of a bad character; ſuch a room, I ſay, wou'd ſuit me extremely, eſpecially if I cou'd take moſt of my meals in the family, and more eſpecially ſtill, if it was not far diſtant from Dr Clephane's. I ſhall then be able, Dear Doctor, to ſpend 150 pounds a year, which is the ſum upon which, I remember, you formerly undertook me. But I wou'd not have you reckon upon *proſapilities*, as you then call'd them. For I am reſolv'd to write no more. I ſhall read, and correct; and chat, and be idle, the reſt of my life.

I must now make room for Sir Harry *, who ſmiles at the ſum, at which I have ſet up my reſt!

I am,

Dear Dr,

Your's ſincerely,

Edin. 3d Sept. 1757. } David Hume.

* I am ſorry that I am not authorized to gratify the public with the other ſhort letter, here alluded to. One reaſon is, that, among other things, it relates to a lady ſtill alive. It is, however, of very little importance.—The public may expect in next number, a letter of Hume's to Sir H. E——.

J. C.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

NATURAL HISTORY OF CAFFRARIA.

By Dr Vanderkemp.

Continued from page 834.

Quadrupeds. THE moſt common are the ox and the wolf. Of the former (including bulls and cows) they often poſſeſs ſeveral hundreds; and, ſome, I believe, keep above a thouſand. Of the latter, there are two kinds: the firſt is ſpotted; and, on that account, called by the coloniſts, Tiger-wolf: the other is the ſtand-wolf: the firſt is moſt common, and very troubleſome, as he oftentimes drags the Caffres out of their houſes. The cow, however, will ſtand againſt a wolf to advantage, eſpecially when he has wounded or taken her calf.

The lion and the buffalo are leſs frequent. Theſe animals ſeem to be fond of each other, and commonly keep company; though the lion uſes the buffalo for food, as we do the ox. Near the Gobouſſi I found a prodigous number of elks, they grow very large; and one of them affords more meat than two oxen: they are eaſily taken, as they very ſoon grow weary. The elephant of this country is very tall, much more ſo than that of India: his teeth are ſometimes eight or nine feet long. I was ſurprized that we never found ſkeletons, or teeth, of thoſe that die ſpontaneouſly; but, by the following obſervations, I am now led to ſuſpect that they bury their dead, or hide them. One of our company killed an elephant, and went the next day, with ſome of our women, armed to take out its teeth. They found fifteen and twenty elephants at work to take up the dead corpſe; but drove them away by their cries. The man purſued them on horſeback, till one of them turned back, and hunted the old coloniſt in his turn: he was ſo near him, that he continually threw a prodigious quantity of very limpid fluid, which he drew out of his ſtomach by means of his ſnout, upon him; and the poor man had a very narrow eſcape, by riding himſelf in a thorn-buſh. There are no tame horſes in Caffreland, except a very few, which are brought from the colony; but there are two ſorts of wild horſes,—the Dau and the Kwagga. the former is more beautifully ſtreaked than the latter. The Kwagga is an enemy to the wolf, and drives him out of the field which he inhabits. The tiger of this country is not ſtreaked, but ſpotted with ſmall brown ſpots. Laſt year the Caffres killed a tiger, which was black intermixed with white hairs; but it had a ſtreak of ſhining black over its back; the fore-legs and thighs were ſpotted as the common tiger: it was the ſecond of this kind they had killed; and ſaid that it was found alſo among the Tambouchis. I muſt alſo mention an animal, the name of which is not known in the colony, as they call it the Unknown Animal. The Hottentots call it Kamma. It is ſometimes ſeen among a herd of elks, and is much higher than theſe. It was never caught nor ſhot, as it is, by its ſwiftneſs, unapproachable: it has the form of a horſe, and is ſtreaked; but finer than the Dau. Its ſtep is like that of a horſe. I looked upon this deſcription as ſomewhat fabulous, till we came near the Teitjana, among the Boſchemen; there one of our company ſaw an animal among ſome Kwag-

gas, which he had never ſeen before: he ſaid, that it was like a moſt beautiful horſe, but much larger. The Boſchemen pointed to a plain, where they ſaid theſe animals were found in great numbers. This one had a tail like that of a n'gou, but with a much longer bunch of hairs at the point. The n'gou and koudoo are alſo inhabitants of Caffraria; and, if I recollect rightly, are deſcribed by Sparman. The leopard is a different animal from the ſpotted tiger, and very tame, if educated young: and more fit for hunting than a hunting-dog. The African dog alſo differs from the European: it is larger, more fierce, and its horns are without ramifications. There are two ſorts of wild hogs. The laſt is called, by the Caffres, Gouloe-wine, which has ſmaller teeth, and the excreſcences ſtanding in the upper jaw are ſmaller, harder, and more horny: its ſnout is more pointed. The name of the laſt, whoſe ſnout is very broad, is Thagwon. The rhinoceros with two horns, and the ſea-cow, are alſo natives of this country. The latter has ſtrength and courage enough to throw a rhinoceros from the rocks down into the river: the rhinoceros, however, is the terror of the elephant: and ſometimes puts many of them to flight.

There is a variety of different ſorts of bucks, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Steenbok, Springbok, Rietbok, Boſchbok, Kilpſpringer, Bontebok, Gemsbok, Duiker, Blaauwebok, Sheebok, and Orbietje. Of the badger (dama) there are two ſpecies; the tree badger and the rock-badger. I muſt alſo mention the wild cats and dogs. The former is of the ſhape of a tame cat, but much larger. I meaſured one, which was, without its tail, two feet and a half long: its fur reddiſh. Of the wild dogs there are two kinds: the one black and white; and the other red and white. I have only ſeen the former: they are both very ſavage, and devour their prey alive.

I have never ſeen a tame cat, a bear, or a camel. Among the quadrupeds, I may rank a ſerpent with four legs, called by the Caffres, Kabe; and alſo a numerous tribe of lizards, from which the former differs, and of which I can only mention the geitje, the ſalamander, and the cameleon. The common report, that this latter animal changes colour, ſo as to be like that of the ground which it ſtands on, I have always conſidered as a fable; but my own experience convinces me that it is a fact, though it does not aſſume every colour. I placed a cameleon upon black; it turned black like mud; upon dark blue it turned not quite ſo black as in the former caſe, but no blue colour was to be ſeen: upon white it aſſumed the colour of white aſhes; upon green, a yellowiſh grey, with green ſpots; upon bright red it remained white, with a yellow hue. I placed it in a dark box, expecting to find it black: upon opening the box I found it white: and leaving the box open, it got large brown ſpots, of a chocolate colour. This change takes place in one to three minutes; it effects not the whole ſurface of the body from the beginning, but ſpots are at firſt ſeen commonly at the ſides of the body, below the neck, on the ſhoulder, and eye-lids. The progreſs from one change to another is not uniform, but, by the intervals, ſlower or more rapid, as it were, by flaſhes. It is not neceſſary to irritate the animal to make it change its colour; and I found that the change takes place even when it is aſleep. To the ſame claſs belong the leguan, the tortoiſe, the otter, the frog, and the toad. There is an uncommon large toad, which has teeth in its mouth, and roars very loud.

Birds. I am at a loſs how to enumerate the birds that came under my obſervation, as I know not their Engliſh names. Thoſe I know, are the ſwallow, the bat, the crow (of which latter I have ſeen three kinds, a white, a black with a white collar, and a grey with a yellow bill) the duck, the pheaſant, the partridge, Guinea-hens, oſtriches; but theſe are not to be found in great quantities. Falcons, vultures of different kinds, the crane, the wild peacock, turtle-doves, and the cuckoo. Sparrows I have never ſeen. The kwickendief and kwikſtaart are alſo known in Europe; but I know not their Engliſh names; the honey bird, —unknown in Europe; the gangane (by the coloniſts, called Hadada) the golouiſi (by the coloniſts, Loeri) the ingwingwe (by the coloniſts, called Suikerbekje) the pekwe, the fegizi, the heem.—It would be tireſome to read their deſcriptions: they are all beautifully

fully coloured; the laſt, I think, is mentioned by Van Rheener, and called Hemoe. The attachment which this bird ſhews to mankind, when tamed, is remarkable. One of them which we kept, and which flew freely about, followed me always whenever I walked out. There are many other birds, of which I do not know the Caffre names.

Inſects, &c. Two kinds of ſpiders attracted my attention. The one being very large; and the other ſmaller, having on its back a hard and very broad ſhell, like white enamel. There is a very large ſort of ſcolopendra, large ſnails, and multitudes of ſcorpions, the bite of which is ſaid to be mortal: that a wound made by its ſting in the tail, is not ſo, I have experienced more than once. There are alſo a variety of butterflies, and the mantis. This animal appears to have been held in ſome reverence, as its name ſeems to import. The Hottentots conſider it almoſt as a deity, and offer their prayers to it, begging that it may not deſtroy them; and the Caffres call it Ouwtoanizoulou; that is, Child of Heaven. There is alſo a variety of locuſts, and a vaſt quantity of wild honey. Phimpi, Khaendi, Naamba, Nouſſou, Chamba, and Inthango, are different ſorts of ſerpents. The firſt, I think, is the Cobra-Capello of the colony; the ſecond, a greeniſh water-ſnake; the third, a large grey ſerpent of the woods; the fourth, a yellow coloured one; the fifth and ſixth are vipers; the former is the large poſadder; the latter is the viper of the mountains. Caffraria produces many ſorts of ants; ſome of them build their neſts above the ground, of clay, of an hemiſpherical form, the radius of which is from one to three feet; an other ſort build houſes of a conical ſhape, being very acute at the top.

I have ſeen multitudes of fiſh in ſeveral rivers; but I do not know of what kind they were: the only fiſh I have eaten is the eel.

(To be continued)

DENON'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT.

M. DENON was a member of the inſtitute of Cairo, and being an excellent draftſman, was ſelected to a company the troops deſigned for the conqueſt of Upper Egypt; that under the protection of a military eſcort he might have an opportunity of examining and delineating every curious remain of antiquity. Not being a ſoldier by profeſſion, and therefore not hardened to the atrocities of war, he has notwithſtanding his partiality towards his countrymen, and his perſonal regard for many of the chiefs in the expedition, given a farther account of the treatment which the natives underwent from their invaders, than we may probably receive from any other quarter: In this view his narrative is of peculiar value. Beſides it contains an agreeable mixture of incident and deſcription: and if the journal of the deſultory operations of a compaign againſt an enemy, whoſe rapid motions, and invincible courage, always rendered him a formidable opponent, interrupts unſeaſonably now and then an account of the venerable monuments of Thebes, or Tentyra; yet this very interruption becomes a ſtimulus to curioſity, and the attention of the reader will not be withdrawn ungratified.

Information reſpecting the interior of Africa from a Nubian Prince.

We found at Girgeh a Nubian prince a brother to the king of Darfur; he was returning from India, and was going to rejoin another of his brothers, who was accompanying another caravan of Nubians of Sennar, with as many women. He was bringing to Cairo elephants' teeth and gold duſt, to barter againſt coffee, ſugar, ſhawls, cloth, lead, iron, ſenna, and tamarinds.

We

We had a long converſation with this young prince, who was lively, gay, impetuous, and clever, all of which were ſhewn in his phyſiognomy: his colour was deeper than bronze, his eyes very fine and well ſet, his noſe ſomewhat turned up and ſmall, his mouth very wide but not flat, and his legs, like thoſe of all the Africans, bowed and lank. He told us that his brother was an ally of the king of Burnu, and traded with him, and that he was always at war with the people of Sennar. He likewiſe informed us, that it was forty days journey from Darfur to Siut, during which time water was only to be met with once a week, either in the wells or in croſſing the *oaſis*. The profits of theſe caravans ought to be enormous, to repay the expenſea nd trouble of fitting them out, and to indemnify them for their very great fatigues. When their female ſlaves were not taken in war, they coſt them one indifferent gun, and the men ſlaves two. He told us, that it was very cold in his country at a certain time of the year, and having no word to expreſs to us *ice*, he ſaid, that they eat a great deal of a ſubſtance which was hard when taken in the hands, and which ſlipped through the fingers when it was held there for ſome time. We enquired of him of Tombuctoo, this celebrated city, the exiſtence of which is ſo problematical in Europe. He was not ſurpriſed at our queſtions. From his account Tombuctoo was at the ſouth-weſt of his country, and its inhabitants came to trade with him: they were ſix months on their journey from Tombuctoo to Darfur, and purchaſed the various articles which he brought from Cairo, for which they exchanged gold duſt. He added, that this country was called in their language the *paradiſe*; that the town of Tombuctoo was ſituated on the banks of a river, which flowed towards the weſt, and that the inhabitants were ſmall of ſtature, and mild in diſpoſition. We regretted much that we could not enjoy more time with this intereſting traveller, but we could not indiſcreetly urge him with queſtions, though he ſeemed to be perfectly well inclined to tell us what he knew, having nothing of the Muſſulman gravity and taciturnity, and expreſſing himſelf with eaſe and energy. He told us, beſides, that in his country the ſucceſſion of the royal family was elective; that the military and civil chiefs, after the death of a king, choſe, out of his ſons, him whom they thought moſt worthy to ſucceed to the throne; and that hitherto there had been no example of a civil war being produced by this cuſtom.

All that I have been relating is, word for word, an authentic copy of the converſation which we had with this foreign prince. He added, that we had an infinite number of things to furniſh Africa with, and that we ſhould find them very willing to trade with us, without injuring the commerce which they kept up with each other; that we ſhould attach them to our intereſts by all their wants, and by the exportation of the ſuperfluity of our productions; that the trade with India, in like meaſure, might be carried on through Mecca, taking this town or that of Coſſeir as a common *entrepot*, in the ſame way as Aleppo is for the Muſſulman States, notwithſtanding the length of march required on each ſide to arrive at the common point of contact.

Arabian Tales, and Manner of relating them.

We amuſed ourſelves with hearing Arabian tales, in order to kill time, and relieve our impatience. The Arabs relate ſtories ſo ſlowly, that our interpreters could follow them almoſt without interrupting the narrative. They retain the ſame paſſion for theſe tales, as we have long been familiar with, in the Thouſand and one Tales of the ſultana Scheraſade; and in this reſpect, Deſaix and myſelf almoſt equalled the ſultan; his prodigious memory loſt ſcarcely a ſingle phraſe of what he had heard; and I forbore to write them down, as he promiſed to repeat them to me from memory, word for word. I obſerved, however, that if theſe relations were not rich in natural images and juſt ſentiment (a merit which ſeems to belong excluſively to the writers of the north), they abound in extraordinary events and intereſting ſituations, occaſioned by high and ſtrong paſſions: theſe writers make abundant uſe of all the machinery of caſtles,

caſtles, iron grates, poiſons, daggers, rapes, night adventures, miſtakes, treachery; in ſhort, all that can embroil a narration, and appear to render the *denouement* impoſſible, and yet the ſtory always finiſhes very naturally in the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory manner. This is the merit of the inventor, and to this the narrator adds that of preciſion and declamation, which are in high eſteem with the audience; and thus it happens that the ſame ſtory is told by ſeveral relators ſucceſſively with equal intereſt and ſucceſs; one giving in a better ſtyle of declamation the pathetic and amorous part; another throwing in more intereſt in the battle ſcenes and thoſe of horror; and a third humouring the laughable events; in ſhort, it is their theatrical entertainment; and as we go to a play the firſt time for the piece, and afterwards for particular actors; ſo with the Arabs theſe repeated repreſentations do not fatigue the auditors. Theſe tales are followed with diſcuſſions; the parts which have excited applauſe are criticiſed, and thus the talents of the performers are brought to greater perfection; and all thoſe who have acquired a high pitch of excellence in this art are in great eſtimation, as they contribute to the happineſs of a whole family, or even a horde. The Arabs have alſo their poets, even their improviſatores, who exhibit at great feaſts, and they appear to be enchanted with them. I have heard them, but when their ſongs are not narrative, they doubtleſs loſe much by being tranſlated; they ſeemed to me to be only *concetti*, or a very inſipid play upon words: theſe poets too have very ſingular manners, and particular tricks or geſtures, which diſtinguiſhed them indeed from others, but give an appearance of infanity that inſpired me with pity and repugnance; which was not the caſe with the narrators of the tales, who appear to have much more talent and nature.

Thunder in Egypt.

The morning of the 15th was cold enough to make one wiſh for a fire, but it was rather the chilneſs of a raw morning in May, for on putting my head out of my window, I ſaw the birds alive and active, and buſy in making their neſts; in the evening of this day it thundered, a very rare occurrence in this country, which happens hardly oftener than once in a generation, by a concourſe of circumſtances perhaps not difficult of explanation. The north wind, which is the moſt conſtant of all thoſe that prevail in this part of the world, brings from the ſea the clouds of a colder region, rolls them along through the valley of Egypt, where a burning ſun rarifies them and reduces them to vapour; when this vapour is driven into Abyſſinia, the ſouth wind, which croſſes the lofty and cold mountains of this country, ſometimes brings back a few ſcattered clouds, which as they experience but little change of temperature when returning over the humid valley of the Nile in flood-time, remain condenſed, and at times produce, without thunder or tempeſt, ſmall haſty ſhowers. But, as the eaſt and weſt winds, which are in general the parents of ſtorms, both croſs burning deſerts, which either abſorb the clouds or raiſe the vapour to ſuch a height as to be able to paſs over the narrow valley of Upper Egypt, without being able to undergo detonation by the operation of the waters of the river, the phenomenon of thunder becomes ſo rare an occurrence to the inhabitants of this country, that even the thinking people who reſide here do not attempt to aſſign to it a phyſical cauſe. General Deſaix having queſtioned a perſon in the law in this place on the cauſe of thunder, he replied, with the perfect confidence of conviction: "We know very well that it is an angel, but ſo ſmall in ſtature that he cannot be perceived in the air; he has however the power of conducting the clouds of the Mediterranean into Abyſſinia, and when the wickedneſs of men is at its height, he makes his voice heard which is a voice of menace and reproach; and as a proof that he has alſo the diſpoſal of puniſhment, he opens a little way the gate of heaven, whence darts out the lightning; but as the clemency of God is infinite, never is his wrath carried further in Upper Egypt."

Character of Egyptian Architecture.

We arrived at Tentyra. The firſt object which I ſaw was a ſmall temple on

on the left hand of the road, in ſo bad a ſtyle and proportions of architecture, that at a diſtance I took it to be the ruins of a moſque. In turning back to the right, I found, buried in a gloomy heap of ruins, a gate, built of enormous maſſes covered with hieroglyphics; and through this gate I had a view of the temple. I wiſh I could here tranſfuſe into the ſoul of my readers the ſenſation which I experienced. I was too much loſt in aſtoniſhment to be capable of cool judgement; all that I had ſeen hitherto ſerved here but to fix my admiration. This monument ſeemed to me to have the primitive character of a temple in the higheſt perfection. Covered with ruins as it was, the ſenſation of ſilent reſpect which it excited in my mind appeared to me a proof of its impreſſive aſpect, and without being partial in favour of the antique, I may add, that the whole army experienced ſimilar feelings.

Nothing is more ſimple and better put together than the few lines which compoſe this architecture. The Egyptians, borrowing nothing from the ſtyle of other nations, have here added no foreign ornament, no ſuperfluity of materials: order and ſimplicity are the principles which they have followed, and they have carried them to ſublimity. At this point they have ſtopped, and have attached ſo much importance to preſerving the unity of deſign, that though they have loaded the walls of theſe edifices with bas-reliefs, inſcriptions, and hiſtorical and ſcientific repreſentations, none of theſe rich additions interſects a ſingle line of the general plan, all of which are religiouſly preſerved unbroken: the ſumptuous, and rich decorations which appear to the eye when cloſe to the building, all vaniſh at a ſhort diſtance, and leave full to view the grand elements of architectural compoſition, which are dictated by ſound reaſon. It never rains in this climate, all that is wanted therefore is a covering of plat-bands to give ſhade, but beyond this, neither roof nor pediment are added; the plain-ſlope is the principle of ſolidity; they have therefore adopted this form for every main ſupporter, doubtleſs with the idea that ſtability is the firſt impreſſion that architecture ſhould give, and is an eſſential conſtituent of this art. With theſe people, the idea of the immortality of the Deity is preſented by the eternity of his temple: theſe ornaments, which are always rational, always conſiſtent, always ſignificant, demonſtrate a ſteadineſs of principle, a taſte founded upon truth, and a deep train of reaſoning; and if we even had not a full conviction of the eminent height to which they had attained in the abſtract ſciences, their architecture alone, in the ſtate in which we now find it, would give the obſerver of the preſent day a high opinion of the antiquity of this nation, of its cultivation, and the impreſſive gravity of its character.

I have already ſaid, that I deſpair of being able to expreſs all that I felt on ſtanding under the portico of Tentyra. I felt that I was in the ſanctuary of the arts and ſciences. How many periods preſented themſelves to my imagination at the ſight of ſuch an edifice! how many ages of creative ingenuity were requiſite to bring a nation to ſuch a degree of perfection and ſublimity in the arts! and how many more of oblivion to cauſe theſe mighty productions to be forgotten, and to bring back the human race to the ſtate of nature, in which I now found them on this very ſpot! Never was there a place which concentered in a narrower compaſs the well-marked memorials of a progreſſive laſpe of ages. What unceaſing power, what riches, what abundance, what ſuperfluity of means muſt a government poſſeſs, which could erect ſuch an edifice, and find within itſelf artiſts capable of conceiving and executing the deſign, of decorating and enriching it with every thing that looks to the eye and underſtanding! Never did the labour of man ſhew me the human race in ſuch a ſplendid point of view: in the ruins of Tentyra the Egyptians appeared to me greats.

I wiſhed to take every thing on paper, but I could hardly venture to begin the work; I felt that, not being able to raiſe my powers to the height which was before my admiring eyes, I ſhould only ſhew the imperfection of the imitative art; for in no place had I ever been ſurrounded with ſo many objects to elevate my imagination. Theſe monuments, which imprinted on the mind ther reſpect due to the ſanctuary of the Divinity, were the open volumes, in which ſcience was unfolded, morality dictated, and the uſeful arts promulgated; every thing ſpoke, every

very object was animated with the ſame mind. The opening of the doors, the angles, the moſt private receſs, ſtill preſented a leſſon, a precept of admirable harmony, and the lighteſt ornament on the graveſt feature of the architecture revealed, under living images, the abſtract truths of aſtronomy. Painting added a further charm to ſculpture and architecture, and produced at the ſame time an agreeable richneſs, which did not injure either the general ſimplicity or the gravity of the whole. To all appearance, painting, in Egypt, was then only an auxiliary ornament, and not a particular art: the ſculpture was emblematical, and, if I may ſo call it, architectural. Architecture, therefore, was the great art, or that which was dictated by utility, and we may from this circumſtance alone infer the priority, or at leaſt the ſuperior excellence of the Egyptian over the Indian art, ſince the former, borrowing nothing from the latter, has become the baſis of all that is the ſubject of admiration in modern art, and of what we have conſidered as excluſively belonging to architecture, the three Greek orders, the doric, ionic, and corinthian. We ſhould, therefore, be cautious of entertaining the falſe idea, which is ſo prevalent, that the Egyptian architecture is the infancy of this art, ſince it is in fact the complete type.

I was particularly ſtruck with the beauty of the gate which cloſed the ſanctuary of the temple; all the ornaments which architecture has ſince added to this ſpecies of decoration, have only diminiſhed the general ſtyle.

I could not expect to find any thing in Egypt more complete, more perfect, than Tentyra; I was confuſed by the multiplicity of objects, aſtoniſhed by their novelty, and tormented by the fear of never again viſiting them. On caſting my eyes on the ceilings I had perceived zodiacs, planetary ſyſtems, and celeſtial planiſpheres, repreſented in a taſteful arrangement; the walls I had obſerved to be covered with groups of pictures exhibiting the religious rites of this people, their labours in agriculture and the arts; and their moral precepts; I ſaw that the Supreme Being, the firſt cauſe, was every where depicted by the emblems of his attributes; every thing was equally important for my pencil, and I had but a few hours to examine, to reflect on, and to copy what it had been the labour of ages to conceive, to put together, and to decorate. Our national impatience was diſmayed with the conſtancy of application exhibited by the people who had executed theſe monuments; throughout was ſhewn equal care, and equal aſſiduity, which would make one believe that theſe edifices were not the works of their kings, but that they were conſtructed at the expence of the nation, under the direction of colleges of prieſts, and by artiſts whoſe labours were circumſcribed by invariable rules. A ſeries of years might, indeed, have brought the arts to a higher degree of perfection in ſome particulars: but each temple is ſo equally finiſhed in all its parts, that they appear all to have been executed by the ſame hand; no one portion is better or worſe than any other; there appears neither negligence nor the bold ſtrokes of a more exalted genius, uniformity and harmony prevail throughout. The art of ſculpture, here made ſubſervient and attached to that of architecture, appears to have been circumſcribed in principle, in method, and in ſtyle of execution; a ſingle figure expreſſes nothing, when taken out of its exact ſtation in the group in which it is a part; the ſculptor had his deſign chalked out for him, and could not introduce any deviation which might alter the true meaning that it was intended to convey: it was with theſe figures as with the cards that we uſe for our games, the imperfection of deſign is overlooked, that no obſtacle may ariſe in inſtantly diſtinguiſhing the value of each. The perfection given by the Egyptians to the repreſentations of their animals, proves that they were not without an idea of that bold ſtyle which expreſſes much character in a few lines, and their execution tended to the grave, and to ideal perfection, as we have already remarked in the inſtance of the ſphinx.

As to the character of the human figure, as they borrowed nothing from other nations, they could only copy from their own, which is rather delicate than fine. The female forms, however, reſemble the figure of beautiful women of the preſent day, round and voluptuous, a ſmall noſe, the eyes long, half ſhut, and turned up at the outer angle, like thoſe of all perſons whoſe

whoſe ſight is habitually fatigued by the burning heat of the ſun, or the dazzling white of ſnow; the cheeks round and rather thick, the lips pouting, the mouth large, but cheerful and ſmiling; in ſhort, the African character, of which the negro is the exaggerated picture, though perhaps the original type.

The hieroglyphics, which are executed in three different manners, are alſo of three ſpecies, and may take their date from as many diſtinct periods. From the examination of the different edifices which have fallen under my eye, I imagine that the moſt ancient of theſe characters, are only ſimple outlines cut in without relief, and very deep: the next in age, and which produces the leaſt effect, are ſimply in a very ſhallow relief; and the third, which ſeem to belong to a more improved age, and are executed at Tentyra more perfectly, than in any other part of Egypt, are in relief below the level of the outline. By the ſide of the figures, which compoſe theſe tabular pieces of ſculpture, there are ſmall hieroglyphics, which appear to be only the explanation of the ſubjects at large, and in which the forms are much ſimplified, ſo as to give a more rapid mode of inſcription, or a kind of *ſhort-hand*, if we may apply the term to ſculpture.

A fourth kind of hieroglyphics appears to be devoted ſimply to ornament: we have improperly termed it, I know not why, the *arabeſque*. It was adopted by the Greeks, and in the age of Auguſtus was introduced among the Romans; and in the fifteenth century, during the reſtoration of the arts, it was tranſmitted by them to us as a fantaſtic decoration, the peculiar taſte of which formed all its merit. Among the Egyptians, who employed theſe ornaments with equal taſte, every object had a meaning or a moral, and at the ſame time formed the decoration of the friezes, the cornices, and the ſur-baſements of their architecture.

I have diſcovered at Tentyra the repreſentations of the periſtyles of temples in caryatides, which are executed in painting at the baths of Titus, and have been copied by Raphael, and which we conſtantly ape in our rooms, without ſuſpecting that the Egyptians have given us the firſt models of them.

With my pencil in my hand, I paſſed from object to object, diſtracted from one, by the inviting appearance of the next; conſtantly attracted to new ſubjects, and again torn from them, I wanted eyes, hands, and intelligence vaſt enough to ſee, copy, and reduce to ſome order, the multitude of ſtriking images which preſented themſelves before me. I was aſhamed at repreſenting ſuch ſublime objects by ſuch imperfect deſigns, but I wiſhed to preſerve ſome memorial of the ſenſations which I here experienced, and I feared that Tentyra would eſcape from me for ever; ſo that my regret equalled my preſent enjoyment. I had juſt diſcovered, in a ſmall apartment, a celeſtial planiſphere, when the laſt rays of day-light made me perceive that I was alone here, along with my kind and obliging friend General Beliard, who, after having ſatisfied his own curioſity, would not leave me unprotected in ſo deſerted a ſpot.

An affecting Incident.

I here was witneſs to a ſcene, which preſented a ſtriking contraſt of ſavage brutality, and the kindeſt ſenſibility.

Whilſt I was looking at our people, whoſe neceſſities were as ingenious in bringing to light, as the care of the natives had been to conceal, a ſoldier comes out of a cave, dragging after him a ſhe-goat, which he had forced out; he is followed by an old man, carrying two young infants, who ſets them down on the ground, falls on his knees, and, without ſpeaking a word, points, with tears in his eyes, to the young children, who muſt periſh if the goat is taken away from them. But want, which is both deaf and blind to other's diſtreſs, does not ſtay his murderous hand for any entreaty, and the goat is killed. At the ſame moment, another ſoldier comes up, holding in his arms another child, whoſe mother doubtleſs had been obliged to deſert it in her flight from us; and this brave fellow, notwithſtanding the weight of his muſket, his cartridges, his knapſack, and the fatigue of four days of forced marches, had picked up this little forſaken creature, had carried it carefully for two leagues in his arms, and, not knowing what to do with it in this deſerted village, ſeeing one inhabtant, left

left behind, with two children, he gently lays down his little charge beſide them, and departs, with the delightful expreſſion of one who has juſt performed a benevolent action.

FISHER'S TRAVELS IN SPAIN.

The manners and amuſements of the Biscayans.

SIMPLICITY is no leſs conſpicuous in the manners than in the political conſtitution of Biſcay, and if I were to deſcribe the province in one word, I ſhould ſay that Biſcay is the Spaniſh Alps inhabited by Griſons. The Biſcayners have the ſame hatred for innovation, the ſame ſturdineſs, the ſame love of their country and of liberty, and the ſame uprightneſs of character, but like their climate they have more fire and more vivacity.

We muſt not then expect to find at Bilboa (however rich the town may be) the ſame amuſements as in other parts. There is no theatre, no library, &c.; promenades, romerias or public balls, and tertullas (pronounced tertulias) or evening converſation parties, are the only reſources the place affords.

Of the promenades the inhabitants are paſſionately fond, and the ladies ſtrive who ſhall appear there with the greateſt brilliancy. At firſt the appearance of ſo many people in black veils ſeems rather dull, but the eye is ſoon accuſtomed to it, and the wearers only ſeem the more amiable.

I muſt now tell you of the romerias. The Biſcayans have a national dance, which concludes nearly like the fandango, and which is accompanied by a ſingular ſpecies of muſic with ſmall tambourines and little flutes. A ſtring of young women taking each other by the hand follow the leader in a ſtraight line, who from time to time turns back and foots it to the reſt. There is a kind of nobility and grace in all her motions. The reſt only file off careleſsly behind her.

On the other hand, the young men led in like manner by a coryphæus form another row, who by degrees approach the women who advance before them, when ſuddenly the muſic changes to a quicker meaſure, and each of the young men being oppoſite to a lady, they begin a fandango, of which the rapid geſticulations have a ſingular effect difficult to be deſcribed. Theſe meetings take place in ſummer almoſt every Sunday and feaſt day, ſometimes in one place, ſometimes in another, and are called romerias.

A romeria is a feſtival for all Bilboa, and there are almoſt as many ſpectators as dancers; for the paſſion for that amuſement is univerſal. The ſcene is generally beneath ſome tufted ſhade near ſome houſe of entertainment, but as there are always more women than men, the former often dance together, which does not prevent their enjoying the amuſement extremely. But their chief pleaſure conſiſts in archly running againſt people, eſpecially thoſe who are not dancing, crying out with a loud laugh *toma la calada*, and the falls this occaſions are ſometimes very laughable. This pleaſantry becomes more frequent about duſk, before the place is illuminated with barrels covered with whale oil. The muſic coſts nothing, theſe expences, which are very ſmall, being defrayed by the monaſteries, religious confraternities, rich individuals, or the town. There are even endowments expreſsly for that purpoſe.

We will now ſpeak of the tertullas, which have however been deſcribed by other travellers, and which are the ſame at Bilboa as elſewhere. The women appear there in faſhionable coloured dreſſes in which they cannot go out except in the evening. Strangers eaſily find admittance in conſequence of their letters of introduction, but whether through pride or ignorance, they receive there no perſonal attentions.

Accuſtomed to good ſociety in France and Germany they feel in ſome meaſure inſulated and awkward in theſe companies, where a more local converſation prevails, and every thing they ſee fills them with diſguſt or ennui. In fact Bilboa has all the defects of ſmall towns, and theſe are by no means inconſiderable in the ſmall towns of Spain.

As to public amuſements, there are none except a few coffee-houſes and public houſes, and a foreigner is ſurpriſed at not finding more in ſo important a commercial town. One of theſe coffee-houſes near the arenal is kept by a Swedo-German of Wiſmar, who has married a Dutch woman and turned catholic. As he alſo furniſhes dinners, and his wife knows a little of all the languages, moſt of the captains of ſhips meet there. In the entreſuelo [or ſmall ſtory between the ground floor and principal rooms], and which are here uſed as warehouſes, are very indifferent billiard tables, with which people are forced to content themſelves. The other coffee-houſes are ſtill worſe. A Frenchman intends to ſet up one more convenient at the other end of the arenal.

Along the quays and road leading to Olavijaja are wine houſes, very much frequented by ſailors and captains of ſhips. Their reputation is ſomewhat ambiguous, but the coarſe mirth that prevails there gives great variety and animation to this promenade.

Of late a concert of amateurs has been formed, for which the place is principally indebted to the Bohemian merchants eſtabliſhed here. It is generally they, who together with their domeſtics compoſe the town band of Bilboa with the aſſiſtance of two german trumpeters paid by the public. Theſe gentlemen have alſo collections of muſic, with which they furniſh the churches; for the inhabitants of Bohemia, as is well known, are almoſt born muſical. Their attendants conſtitute the chief ornament of the feaſts of the conſulado (dias de campo), and they faſcinate all Bilboa with the marches they play, as they return at night by water in barges magnificently illuminated.

So much for the amuſements of Bilboa. Thoſe who wiſh for books or newſpapers may find ſome in Spaniſh at the bookſtalls, where are alſo ſold leaden pencils and ſealing-wax. In all the great foreign houſes however are found the beſt French newſpapers and ſome good libraries.

I ſhall conclude with a few words relative to the women. In my opinion they combine the dignity of the Spaniſh with the beauty of the Engliſh. Their freſh complexions, their black and ſparkling eyes, their fine hair, their embonpoint, the harmony of their perſons, the vivacity of their converſation, all charm and faſcinate every ſtranger that beholds them. If the men underſtood the art of forming them, if their abilities were developed by a more general cultivation, if an exceſſive reſerve, a little ſtiffneſs, and a pride that borders on rudeneſs, did not countervail their other amiable qualities, their charms would be irreſiſtible and their power unbounded. In the inferior claſſes they are ſtrong and laborious, and are employed as porters to carry very heavy burdens. In general throughout all conditions the manners of this people are, according to credible witneſſes, the pureſt of all Spain.

The Language of the Biscayans.

According to the beſt works on this ſubject it ſeems to be proved, that this is the ancient language of the Cantabri, which has been here preſerved pure and unmixed. Larramedi and Hervas aſſert, that it does not reſemble any known language either in its ſounds, ſignifications, or phraſeologies. Both theſe writers were ex-jeſuits, the one being a native of Biſcay, the other of Galicia. Larramedi wrote a baſco-hiſpano-latin dictionary and a grammar, which have become very ſcarce. Hervas is a celebrated philologer now at Rome. I ſhall have occaſion to ſay more of this writer when I ſpeak of the literature of Spain.

In common uſage this language has been obliged to adopt French and Spaniſh words to expreſs new ideas in civil life; but with theſe additions it ſtill continues to be the only language of the majority of the Biſcayans, who learn very little or no *caſtellano*; nor is it entirely left off by people of condi-

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tion. It ſeems full of conſonants, and notwithſtanding its accent, which is ſomewhat ſinging, it is not deſtitute of roughneſs. It is ſaid to be rich in poetical expreſſions, and to have a great ſuppleneſs, but well-informed people accuſe it of prolixity and obſcurity in its phraſes and idioms.

*** In addition to the above remarks, the following have been procured from the brother of the celebrated Monſ. de Humboldt, who is alſo himſelf well known in Germany as the author of an excellent work. He is lately returned from a tour in Spain full of intereſting information, and having compared all that has been written on the Baſque language by the learned men of that country as well French as Spaniſh, he intends ſpeedily to publiſh the reſult of his very uſeful reſearches. Meanwhile he has communicated the following ideas:

"The language of Biſcay deſerves the particular attention of philologiſts, though it has hitherto been too much neglected. Yet on even ſuperficially running over the vocabulary of that language, it appears that, ſetting aſide the nouns which were unknown at the firſt civilization of that country, and which have been ſucceſſively borrowed from the Romans, the French, and the Spaniſh, the Baſque has a very great number of words peculiarly its own, and all of which have a character truly original, both as to their origin and formation. This primitive language, which is underived, not to ſay untolen like moſt of thoſe now ſpoken in the ſouth of Europe, from the Latin, ſeems however to have, in common with the Latin, German, and even the Greek, a great number of radical words, which might ſerve as guides to etymologiſts, and afford them light in their reſearches into this ancient and primitive language, from which perhaps have ſprung moſt modern tongues, and of which it ſtill preſerves ſome valuable remains. Even thoſe who would be alarmed at the dryneſs of ſo irkſome a purſuit would find a pleaſure in obſerving the manner in which the Biſcayans compoſe the ſigns of their ideas; that people ſcarcely employing any but complex ſigns to expreſs ideas which all other languages repreſent by ſimple ſigns, ſuch as ſun, moon, &c. It would be an object of infinite curioſity to a philoſopher to obſerve and purſue the analogy, according to which the Biſcayans combine certain ideas, ſo as to form new ſigns and expreſs their perceptions; and there would doubtleſs thence ariſe many very uſeful obſervations on the originality and mode of viewing objects exerciſed by that ingenious people. Nor is the theory of the Baſque language deſtitute of utility as to the hiſtory of languages in general, their peculiar differences, and their formation. Not to mention ſeveral other ſingularities peculiar to this language, it ſeems in ſome meaſure to hold a middle place between thoſe, which like the *galibies* of Guyana are abſolutely deſtitute of inflexions, expreſſing all the modifications of ideas by different words, and the moſt cultivated languages, wherein the final ſyllables are ſo intimately combined with the fundamental ſound, that they no longer appear compound, but ſimple radical ſounds, and wherein we no longer diſtinguiſh how that which was originally a compound can have become a mere modification of inflexion. But hitherto the Biſcayans who have written on their own language have known very little of other languages, and have had no other object in view, but to enable their readers to read, and ſpeak, and write the Baſque, although the grammar of Father Larramendi affords a little more of theory, which it even carries to excels. We have however a ſingle dictionary that gives a general view of the families of words, nor is there as yet more than an hiſpano biſcayan vocabulary with the baſque words in alphabetical order after the Spaniſh. The foreign writers that have ſpoken of this language, in my opinion, only give a very incomplete idea of it. What they have leaſt of all attended to, is the enabling their readers to judge for themſelves. They go on building ſyſtem upon ſyſtem, and pleaſed to derive the Baſque ſometimes from the caſſern languages, ſometimes from the celtic, but they give us very few ideas on its compoſition, not to mention that the examples they have adduced on which to found their chimeras, are frequently ſelected with equal partiality and unſkilfulneſs; and they waſte their time in particular on uſeleſs diſputes relative to the affinity or difference of the Baſque from the Bas-breton. Monſ. Latour d'Auvergne, in his

"Origines

"Origines gauloiſes," conſiders their difference as demonſtrated; and as he was himſelf a Bas-breton by birth, and lived a long time among the Baſques his opinion is entitled to the more reſpect. However before we pronounce definitively on the diverſity of theſe two languages, we ought to examine them much more profoundly as to their radical words, which this author, though otherwiſe of ſo high merit, does not ſeem to have done. After all it would be much better, that a writer ſhould leave theſe doubtful points aſide, and merely furniſh philologiſts with a detailed ſynopſis of the language, endeavouring to develope its ſyſtem and grammar or lexicon as far as our imperfect data permit, and clearly to diſtinguiſh the radical words from their derivatives, in order to produce a double dictionary according to the biſcayan alphabet and according to that of ſome other language. Thus might all the families of words be collected into a ſingle point of view, and the reader comprehend the entire maſs of the ideas of that nation hitherto abandoned to itſelf. Nor can he without ſuch an inveſtigation properly eſtimate the language or draw inferences regarding it. Such an attempt might be conſidered as a preliminary ſtep to the general hiſtory of languages, ſo much to be deſired, and to a univerſal grammar. For this purpoſe the principal works to be conſulted are,

"1. Diccionario trilingue del Caſtellano, Baſcuence y Latin, ſu autor el padre Manuel Larramedi de la compania de Jeſus. En San-Sebaſtian, 1745, fol. 2 vol

"2. El impoſible vencido; arte de la lengua Baſcongada, ſu autor —— Larramedi. En Salamanca, 1729, 8 vol.

"3. Gramatica Eſcuaraz eta Froncefez— Um Harrit. Bayonan, 1741, 6 vol. To this grammar is added a ſmall and very imperfect vocabulary, Baſque and French, and the contrary.

"Among the printed books in the baſque language one of the moſt intereſting is

"Les proverbes Baſques, recueillis par le Sr d'Ochenart; alſo Les poëſies Baſques, by the ſame author. Paris 1657, 9 vol."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWIXT SIR F. BURDETT, AND DR PARR.

THE following letters have juſt appeared in a modern publication, and, as they cannot fail to be intereſting to literary men, the inſertion of them in your miſcellany, will make them more extenſively known, and will be gratifying to many of your readers.

R.

"SIR,

I am ſorry that it is not in my power, to place you in a ſituation, which would well become you—I mean, in the Epiſcopal palace at Buckden, but, I can bring you very near to it; for, I have the preſentation to a rectory now vacant, within a mile and a half of it, which is very much at Dr Parr's ſervice. It is in the rectory of Graffham, at preſent, worth L. 200 a year, and, as I am informed, may ſoon be worth L. 270; and, I this moment learn, that the incumbent died laſt Tueſday.

"Dr Parr's talents and character, might well entitle him to better patronage than this, from thoſe who know how to eſtimate his merits; but, I acknowledge, that a great additional motive with me, to the offer I now make him, is, that I believe, I cannot do any thing more pleaſing to his friends, Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Knight; and, I deſire you, Sir, to conſider yourſelf obliged to them only. I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greateſt reſpect, your obedient ſervant.

FRANCIS BURDETT."

"*Vicarage-House, Buckden, Sept. 26.*

"DEAR SIR,

After rambling in various parts of Nor-

Norfolk, I went to Cambridge, and and from Cambridge, I yeſterday came to the parſonage of my moſt reſpectable friend, Mr Maltby, at Buckden, where I this morning had the honour of receiving your letter. Mrs Parr opened it laſt Friday at Hatton; and, I truſt, you will pardon the liberty ſhe took in deſiring your ſervant to convey it to me in Huntingdonſhire, where ſhe knew that I ſhould be as upon this day.

"Permit me, dear Sir, to requeſt that you would accept the warmeſt and moſt ſincere thanks of my heart, for this unſolicited, but moſt honourable expreſſion of your good will towards me. Nothing can be more important to my wordly intereſt, than the ſervice you have done me, in preſenting me to the living of Graffham. Nothing can be more exquiſitely gratifying to my very beſt feelings, than the language in which you have conveyed to me this mark of your friendſhip. Indeed, dear Sir, you have enabled me to paſs the years of declining life, in a comfortable and honourable independence. You have given me additional and unalterable conviction, that the firmneſs with which I have adhered to my principles, have obtained for me the approbation of wiſe and good men. And, when that apprehenſion aſſumes, as it now does, the form of protection, I fairly confeſs to you, the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, has a right to be ranked among the proudeſt, as well as the happieſt events of my life. I truſt that my future conduct, will juſtify you in the diſintereſted and generous gift which you have beſtowed upon me: and ſure, I am, that my friends, Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Knight, will not only ſhare with me in my joy, but ſympathize with me in thoſe ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude, which I ſhall ever feel towards Sir Francis Burdett.

"Moſt aſſuredly, I ſhall myſelf ſet a higher value upon your kindneſs, when I conſider it as intended to gratify the friendly feelings of theſe excellent men, as well as to promote my own perſonal happineſs.

"I ſhall wait your pleaſure about the preſentation, and I beg leave to add, that I ſhall ſtay at Buckden for one week only, and ſhall have reached Hatton about this day fortnight, where I ſhall obey your commands. One circumſtance, I am ſure, will give you great ſatisfaction, and therefore, I ſhall beg leave to ſtate it. The living of Graffham will be of infinite value to me, becauſe it is tenable with a rectory I now have in Northamptonſhire; and, happy I am, that my future reſidence will be fixed, and my exiſtence cloſed, upon that ſpot where Sir Francis Burdett has given me the power of ſpending my old age with comforts and conveniences, quite equal to the extent of my fondeſt wiſhes, and far ſurpaſſing any expectations I have hitherto ventured to indulge. I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, and moſt unfeigned thankfulneſs, dear Sir, your very obedient, faithful ſervant.

"S. Parr."

FOREIGN LITERARY NOTICES.

M. C. V. Deſéze, member of the Academy of Sciences at Bourdeaux, is engaged in ſome hiſtorical reſearches upon ancient Egypt. The political and religious inſtitutions of a country where hiſtory places the cradle of the ſciences, and where they long continued to flouriſh, merit all the attention with which Deſéze hath examined them. The cuſtoms of the Egyptians, their different inſtitutions, their ſciences, and their ſymbolic characters, under which they concealed the principles of a ſublime philoſophy that were borrowed by the different ſchools of Greece; their arts, of which the monuments

numents that ſtill remain atteſt the progreſs and perfection, are ſucceſſively examined; and Deſéze ſubjects to the rules of a ſound criticiſm, the details of hiſtorians reſpecting the ancient Egyptians.

The art of good reading, and of managing the voice with propriety and eaſe, is an acquiſition of conſiderable difficulty. The Greeks eſtabliſhed ſchools for promoting this object, and regarded it as an eſſential part of a good education. It certainly would be of advantage, were the ſtudy of the rules of this art more attended to than it generally is. On the continent M. Dufau is engaged in ſome reſearches upon reading and declamation. The moſt certain method of producing upon his hearers the effects which every perſon wiſhes to produce, is to feel himſelf the ſenſations of which he wiſhes them to partake: and perhaps the beſt rule with reſpect to declamation is that verſe of Horace, "Si vis me flere, "flendum eſt ipſe tibi." This, however, is more properly the end than the rule, and Dufau ſhews, as far as it is poſſible, the means of attaining that end.

M. Amallion, member of the National Inſtitute, is preparing to publiſh the text and tranſlation of the Greek inſcription found at Roſetta, part of which was publiſhed by him two years ago. He is, at the ſame time, engaged in printing the 25th and 26th volumes of the Hiſtory of the Lower Empire, as a continuation of the hiſtories of Rollin, Crevier, and Le Beau.

Mr Dickſon, in Middleſex, is at preſent engaged in a complete ſyſtem of Practical Agriculture, which includes all the late diſcoveries and improvements in that art. It will be adorned with a great number of copperplates, illuſtrative of the implements, buildings, and other things connected with agriculture, and is expected to appear early next ſpring.

The ſecond edition of Bell's tranſlation of Herodotus is already in the preſs.

A new edition of Maſſenger's works, by Mr William Gifford, is preparing for the preſs.

We hear that a volume of poems, by the late Reverend Henry Moore of Liſkeard, of which Dr Aikin is the editor, is preparing for publication.

Mr Sharpe, of Piccadilly, propoſes to begin a publication of the Engliſh Claſſics, highly embelliſhed, and printed on a new and elegant type. Eſſays by Dr Drake, author of "Literary Hours," will be prefixed, to illuſtrate the different claſſics contained in the work.

A new edition of Dryden's Virgil, by Dr Carey, will ſoon appear. From the diligence and accuracy of the editor, the admirers of either the Roman or the Engliſh bard may expect to be gratified with this edition.

The Reverend Mr Warton, of Blandford, has agreed to undertake an edition of Dryden's Poems, founded on the papers of the late Dr Warton, whoſe remarks on a large part of Derrick's edition had been, for ſometime, completed. Mr Warton alſo has it in contemplation, to publiſh a ſelection from the correſpondence of his father and uncle, with many of their cotemporaries, diſtinguiſhed for literature and talents. The ſelection had been chiefly made by Dr Warton himſelf, with the intention of being put to the preſs.

The laſt volume of Anatomy by M. Gavard, member of the Medical Society of Paris is in the preſs.

The Abbé Aubry is preparing a new, and greatly improved, edition of his Oxonii Dux Poeticus.

A complete Index to the New Annual Regiſter, from its commencement to the concluſion of the laſt century, has been, for ſometime, in preparation, and will be publiſhed early in 1803.

M. Delille has lately returned to Paris from a journey, from which his health has been conſiderably injured: as ſoon as it will be re-eſtabliſhed, he propoſes to devote all his time to review his works, and ſuperintend their publication.

The ſecond volume of the Adviſer, or literary and ſcientific tribunal, being a collection of Eſſays upon intereſting ſubjects, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

The Reverend Mr Evanſon is preparing for publication a work entitled, "Reflections upon the ſtate of Religion in Chriſtendom, particularly in thoſe parts of Europe that are within the limits of the weſtern Roman empire, at the commencement of the 19th century of the Chriſtian æra." It will probably

bably be publiſhed ſometime in the month of January.

Six other letters, addreſſed to Granville Sharp, Eſq; upon the proper uſe of the definitive article in the original text of the New Teſtament, are now in the preſs.

A new edition of the late Dr Law's two diſcourſes—On the Life and Character of Chriſt—and on the benefits procured by his Death, will be publiſhed in a ſhort time.

Mr J. Malton intends to publiſh, in January, a Collection of Deſigns for Villas, accompanied with deſcriptions, and remarks on building, particularly a Diſſertation on the lighting of apartments.

The Rev. Joſeph Barrett, is engaged in preparing a new ſyſtem of modern Geography, for the uſe of Schools.

Fourteen letters by Mr Vidler, to Mr Fuller, on Univerſal Reſtoration, are expected ſoon to appear. A ſtatement of facts, repreſenting the controverſy on that ſubject, betwixt Mr Vidler and Mr Fuller, will be prefixed, the whole accompanied with notes and illuſtrations.

M. Perrin of Paris, has invented ſeveral ſpecimens of paper, to guard againſt forgery, for the uſe of Books, and commerce in general.

The enlarged edition of Shakeſpeare, from the papers of the late Mr Steevens, and ſuperintended by Mr Reed, is ſo far advanced in the preſs, that it will be ready for publication early in the ſpring. An abridged edition printed from this, will alſo appear in the month of January.

We hear, that Mr Ezekiel Walker, hath diſcovered a cheap method of producing light, which is poſſeſſed of ſeveral advantages. The light generates no ſmoke, and does not require the aid of ſnuffers.

M. Campe, jun. has lately eſtabliſhed at Hamburgh, a muſeum, at which are taken in, all the German, French, and Engliſh journals, to the number of 150, and alſo the moſt intereſting new works, and copies ſent thither by artiſts. This muſeum is ſaid to be the moſt complete of its kind, and is already encouraged by more than 400 ſubſcribers.

Citizen Pictet, hath given an account of experiments, to prove that light and heat are not the ſame; oppoſite to each other, he places two concave metallic mirrors; in the focus of one, he places a lighted candle, and in the focus of the other, a very ſenſible air thermometer: he then places between the foci, a piece of very thin and tranſparent glaſs; the thermometer, indicating the tranſmiſſion of heat, ſtopped that moment. The two mirrors were placed at the diſtance of about 25 yards, one from the other, to determine, whether the time of the propagation of the radient heat, from one focus to another, could be appreciated. A heated, but not luminous ball, was ſuſpended at one of the foci, before which a ſcreen was placed. At the inſtant that this obſtacle was removed, the fluid in the thermometer, which was before perfectly at reſt, began to move, and no ſenſible interval could be perceived between the ſuppreſſion, and the effects of the tranſmiſſion of heat.

A new metallic ſubſtance has lately been diſcovered in Sweden. The ore has a blackiſh colour, with the metallic aſpect of cryſtals of oxidated tin; its colour is equally dark; its gravity is conſiderable; it ſtrongly ſcratches glaſs. M. Ekeburg has extracted from this mineral, a new metallic ſubſtance, to which he gives the name of Tantalite.

The Vaccine Innoculation, continues to make rapid progreſs in Spain and Italy. In Catalonia, 7000 perſons were inoculated in the courſe of nine months; and, by its means, the fatal ravages of the ſmall pox, have been ſtopped in the department of Milla, where, during three months only, 12000 perſons have ſubmitted to the vaccine operation.

M. Gregoire, member of the National Inſtitute, in a memoir preſented at a late meeting of the claſs of induſtry and agriculture, makes mention of the public ſpirit which prevails in England, with reſpect to agricultural improvement. He finds, in the patriotic attention paid by proprietors to the cultivation of their lands, in the reſpectability of the farmers, in the neatneſs of their habitations, and in the encouragements afforded by government, the ſources of that public ſpirit, which hath ſuch a happy influence, that England is juſtly regarded as that country in Europe, where agriculture is carried to its higheſt degree of perfection.

The Academy of Dijon, after having

adopted a plan of proceeding, and fixed the nature of its occupations, has thought proper to change its title, to that of 'The Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Belles Lettres.'

At its laſt ſitting, the following prize queſtion was propoſed. The Catarrhal fevers, become every day more frequent, inflammatory fevers become extremely rare, bilious fevers are leſs common than formerly. "To determine what are the cauſes that have produced thoſe revolutions in our climates, and in our temperatures." The antient academy propoſed the queſtion at its public ſitting in Auguſt 1788. Thinking that the ſubject wanted ſtill farther diſcuſſion, it propoſed the ſame ſubject for the prize of 1791. The revolution having prevented it from being properly diſcuſſed, the new academy has appointed the ſame ſubject for a prize of 500 francs value, to be conferred in the public ſitting of the month Fructidor (Auguſt) 1804.

SCOTISH LITERARY NOTICES.

THE philoſophical writings of the late Dr Reid of Glaſgow have deſervedly obtained the approbation of the public. He had the merit of giving a new turn to the ſtudy of Pneumatology, and of reclaiming it from the fanciful conjectures of the theoriſt to the plain dictates of experience and common ſenſe. It muſt, therefore, be gratifying to the public to hear, that an account of his life and writings, by Profeſſor D. Stewart, prefixed to a new edition of his "Eſſays upon the Powers of the Human Mind," hath juſt come from the preſs.

The 2d part of the third volume of the Anatomy of the Human Body, by John and Charles Bell, with a ſeries of engravings, explaining the courſe of the nerves, by C. Bell, is in forwardneſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

The Second Number of the Edinburgh Review, will appear on the 24th of January.

The want of public libraries, in many parts of this country, is ſeverely felt. This circumſtance is the more to be wondered at, as the expence of erecting one, when divided amongſt a number of people, is by no means great, and the information and entertainment to be derived from them are incalculable. They aſſiſt and encourage the ſtudent to proceed with vigour in the path of improvement; they tend to enlarge, refine, and purify the mind of the labourer and the artiſt; and they give a turn to the manners and converſation of the neighbourhood in which they are eſtabliſhed. Theſe advantages are beginning to be more generally attended to, and many country towns have of late erected libraries, for the benefit of thoſe who could not be ſupplied with books by any other means. A ſociety at Failley has lately eſtabliſhed a library for the uſe of the county of Renfrew. The regulations of it are printed, and though they appear capable of much improvement, the inſtitution itſelf is certainly calculated to do good.

Propoſals are circulated, for publiſhing by ſubſcription, in proſe, A Spring Day, or Contemplations on Several Occurrences, which naturally ſtruck the Eye, in that Delightful Seaſon; by James Fiſher, Annan. It is a curious circumſtance, that the author of this work was deprived of his ſight when about two years of age.

POETRY.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

VERSES

Addressed to Sir John Sinclair, on his plan of building the New Town of Thurso, and carrying on other improvements there.

BY HIS AFFECTIONATE SON G. S.

(*Written in the 13th year of his age.*)

" SEE where yon town in modeſt guiſe appears,
" Where wealthy commerce flouriſhes, tho' late,
" Where yonder bridge its ſtony arches rears,
" (How different all from its firſt ſhapeleſs ſtate.)

" See where the ploughman breaks the yielding ſoil,
" And the gay ſhepherd tunes his rural lay,
" Or where the veſſel fraught with foreign ſpoil,
" Unloads its treaſures at the crowded quay.

" On moors, once cloth'd with rank obtruſive weeds,
" The playful lambs friſk to the ſhepherd's ſtrain,
" On fields, the corn (no rock its growth impedes)
" Diſplays its ear bent down with ripen'd grain.

" Great was the man who firſt theſe wilds adorn'd.
" Who taught the rude and unproductive land
" To yield ſuch plenteous gifts, and wiſely ſcorn'd,
" To waſte his time with unimproving hand.

" Alas! how fatal for the world his death,
" Whoe'er can ceaſe to mourn ſo kind a friend:
" The poor continue with their lateſt breath,
" To wail their bounteous benefactor's end."

Such are the praiſes which, in future age,
Each ruſtic to thy memory will pay,
The converſe ſuch in which he muſt engage
With ſtrangers, when near Thurſo's walls they ſtray.

Praiſe-worthy deeds! how happy muſt thou be,
To greet ſuch bleſſings to thy honour pour'd!
All, in true colours dreſt, thy worth muſt ſee,
Since to theſe great attempts you've nobly ſoar'd.

Whilſt in ſuch plans you glory, and engage,
Let me the Muſe's duteous aid implore,
Let me peruſe attentive hiſtory's page,
And in my mind true learning's treaſure ſtore.

Be it my care to cull the flowers that blow,
In Homer's verſe, or Maro's poliſhed line,
Forbid it, Heaven, my time ſhould idly flow,
Nor reap thoſe harveſts which the heart refine.

Harrow on the Hill, Nov. 1802.

For the Scots Magazine.

LINES

Addreſſed to the Youth educated at Harrow School, on the objects they ought to keep in view.

THE arts and virtues which ſhould youth adorn,
Which all ſhould wiſh for, and which none ſhould ſcorn,
Which if acquired will lead to endleſs fame,
And add new luſtre to the faireſt name,
Let us, O Muſe! attempt in humble verſe
Briefly to ſtate, but truly to rehearſe.
And firſt, whate'er the anx'ous pains it coſt,
Let *rigid honour* be youth's proudeſt boaſt.

No falſehood e'er their guiltleſs lips ſhould ſtain;
Let them the paths of *honeſt truth* maintain.
From its juſt precepts let them never ſwerve,
But all its ſtricteſt rules with care obſerve.
To knowledge next let them with zeal apply,
Whoſe various uſes none but fools deny.
Youth is the fruitful ſeaſon made to store
The mind with every rich and precious lore.
'Tis then to learn the lines which Maro wrote;
To underſtand them, not to get by rote.
'Tis then to know what Homer ſung of old,
And all his endleſs beauties to unfold.
'Tis then to learn what ancient ſages taught,
Whoſe minds with wiſdom were ſo amply fraught.
Nor ſhould thoſe ſtudies all their time require;
To other objects let their minds aſpire.
To know their native tongue with niceſt care;
None can ſurpaſs, few can with it compare.
To move that quill by which, with curious art,
To diſtant climes they can their thoughts impart.
To count thoſe numbers, on whoſe uſe depends
Life's common commerce, ſcience' trueſt ends.
To learn the language of ingenious France,
Without art to wander through the mazy dance,
Perhaps the magic pencil learn to uſe;
Nor muſic's ſoft allurements long refuſe.
Yet let not youth to theſe too cloſe attend:
Let them by active ſports their minds unbend.
By toil and exerciſe is health ſecured;
By ſports the griefs of human life are cured;
And early friendſhips thus are often reared,
By which maturer years are hap'ly cheered.
Nor is this all: One object ſtill remains,
Which yields pure joys to objects bound in chains.
It is Religion, ſource of human bliſs;
Let then the virtuous youth remember this.
" The globe we live in yields but ſcenes of woe;
" To other worlds our ſouls have ſtill to go.
" There to receive, as we have acted here.
" Joys good men hope, or ills the bad muſt fear."
The Harrow youth who keeps theſe hints in view,
We truſt, will have no real cauſe to rue.
But will become, adopting ſuch a plan,
In mind, in heart, in form,—a PERFECT MAN.

J. S.

SKETCH FROM THE ABOVE.

De Juventæ Studiis.

Doctrinam atq; artes, quæſitos mentis honores,
Queis juvenes animos excoluiſſe decet,
Queis honor æternus, nomenq; illuſtre parantur,
Quæ nemo auderet ſpernere, mente ſagax,
Conantur tenues modicâ deſcribere muſâ,
Sit cura at verum non violare modis.
Et primo, ſervare fidem ſtudioſa juventus
Diſcat, vel pœnæ ſi patiatur onus.
Turpia dedecorent nunquam mendacia linguas,
Et ducat veri tramite, cauta, pedes.
Tunc autem mentis cultus contendat ad artes,
Quas candi infignes utilitate ferunt;
Namque ornare animum juvenili convenit ævo,
Tractare et veterum ſemper amaret opus.
Tum Flacci præcepta bibat, properetq; Maronis
Mirari luſus, dulciloquoſve modos.
Non tantum fas eſt minimâ percurrere curâ,
Aſt etiam ſenſus poſſe notare decus.
Tum datur inſignis pervolvere carmen Homeri,
Aut docta veterum ſcripta notare manu,
Pectora quorum adeo ſapientia mira poliyit,
Præcipuè leges hæ pietatis habent.
Tum ſtudeat juvenis miram Demoſthenis artem,
Et legat hiſtorias, eloquioq; vacet.
Nec ſpatium totum poſcant hæ temporis, illum
Interdum ſtudiis his nova cura vocet.
Nativam diſcat præſtanti agnoſcere linguam
More; hanc mollitie vincere nulla poteſt,
Æquiparant paucæ; chartis committere verba
Nôrit, vel doctâ dinumerare manu.
Ne pudeat linguam ſuavem coluiſſe juventa
Gallorum, aut certis membra movere modis.
Nec temnat tabulâ juvenis variare figuras,
Pulſare aut digitis deneget arte lyram.
Ne vero incumbat nimia anxietate labori;
Luſibus innocuis cor recreare licet.
Hi triſtes vitæ poterunt ſuperare dolores,
Et ſic ſervatur corporis uſque ſalus.
Sic etiam haud raro ſenibus concordia partaeſt,
Unde ſolent curæ carpere dona ſuæ.
Rés tamen una manet; vitâ totius origo
Lætitiæ; juſti religione valent.
Heu! tantum fas eſt dubio mœrore potiri,
Gaudia non verè carpimus ante necem.
Ante Dei ſolium venietnus; qui ſua rectis
Munera, qui pravis damna timenda dabit.
Illis, qui ſervant leges, non cauſa timoris
Ille quidem fiet triſtitiæve dies.

November 18—. G. S.

For the Scots Magazine.

VERSES

Addressed to the ruins of Dundrennan Abbey in Galloway.*

PROUD monaſtery of ancient time!
That ſtrik'ſt the ſoul with awe profound,
Whoſe ruin'd battlements, ſublime,
Are with thick mantling ivy crown'd,
Scarce dares the rook to gaze around,
From the dread ſummit of thy walls,
While tumbling fragments oft reſound,
Far thro' thy long arch'd echoing halls;
Where the winds howling, wild and rude,
Appal the timid heart of penſive ſolitude.

Ye ſhrines to ſuperſtition rear'd!
Where, in the times of Gothic night,
The holy brother-hood, rever'd,
Led thro' theſe aiſles the taper'd rite,
And now, oft in the wan moon-light,
The ghoſts of full-arm'd knights are ſeen,
Who for the croſs awoke the fight,
Far on the plains of Paleſtine.
Now 'neath the fractur'd vault their aſhes reſt,
Where the long whiſp'ring graſs waves o'er the warrior's breaſt.

Alike dread ruin lords it wide,
O'er the gay ſeat, or humbler bower,
Deſtroys the temple's ſacred pride,
And heaps in duſt the cloud-topt tow'r.
Here, where oft in the mid-night hour,
Devotion ſtruck her ſilver lyre,
And praiſing hoſts were heard to pour
Such ſtrains as wake the ſoul on fire.
Now, o'er the ſod that hides the ſlumb'ring ſaint,
The grey-owl to the moon ſtill breathes her hated plaint.

Yes! where the altar ſtood rever'd,
The lowing herd unconſcious ſtrays,
And oft the Goat, with ſnowy beard,
Looks o'er the window's fractur'd baſe.
And where, oft to Jehovah's praiſe,
Peal'd the loud organ, long and deep,
Now on his pipe the ſhepherd plays,
Or on ſome tomb-ſtone falls aſleep;
Nor dreams of death, tho' ſtretch'd o'er its cold bed,
Nor dreads the tottering walls impending o'er his head.

Halls! that to Scotia's injur'd queen,
The laſt ſweet night of freedom gave,
Ere ſhe croſs'd yon billows green,
That Cumbria's diſtant mountains lave.
Sad hour! that bade her tempt the wave,
And bore her from her natal land,
To find no peace but in that grave
Dug by her murderer's bloody hands.
Oh! had thy walls, O ſhrine! her flight withheld,
Whoſe matchleſs woes alone her matchleſs charms excell'd.

Ye battlements! that look to heav'n,
That in your wrecks your grandeur ſhow,
In vain ſix hundred years have ſtriv'n,
To lay in duſt that grandeur low:
And yet, full many an age muſt flow,
Ere ſhall theſe long arch'd vaſſas fall,
Tho' where choirs ſat, now thiſtles grow,
And nettles hide the ſculptur'd wall,
And holy men have led the ſacred rites,
Where the rank hemlock waves, o'er the thick tufted graſs.

Be mine, when evening's lovely hues
Paint thy long aiſles with glowing red,
Dundrennan! thro' thy courts to muſe,
Where ſleep the long forgotten dead.
Since were thy deep foundations laid,
By Gallovidian Fergus' hands,
Have twice twelve powerful monarchs ſway'd
The ſceptre, o'er theſe ſmiling lands:
Yet thou muſt ſink at laſt, deſtroyed by years,
And the plow tear the ſoil which thy proud ſtructure bears.

Banks of the Ken, }
Nov. 4. 1802. } W. G.

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* The Abbey of Dundrennan, in the ſtewartry of Galloway, was founded by Fergus the firſt lord of Galloway, who flouriſhed in the end of the reign of Malcolm Kenmore, and lived till near the end of Malcolm IV. who died in the year 1165. Fergus was a great benefactor to the religious, and founded the monaſtery of Dundrennan in 1142. Some chiefs are entombed in the antient ſtructure, who fought under the banners of the croſs in Paleſtine, during ſome of the cruſades. The buſt of one of them, named Patricius M'Kenzie, is ſtill to be ſeen pretty entire. It was here alſo that Queen Mary ſlept the night before ſhe ſet ſail for Mary-port in Cumberland, after the unfortunate battle of Langſide. In proof of this it will be ſufficient to mention the following incident. To Maxwell of Hazlefield, a gentleman in that neighbourhood, and who, with ſome other gentlemen of the ſtewartry, waited on her majeſty during her ſhort ſtay in the monaſtery of Dundrennan, ſhe preſented a ring, which is ſtill carefully preſerved in that family. This, with ſome other facts, ſeem to prove that Dr Robertſon is miſtaken as to Queen Mary's rout from the battle of Langſide. It is only neceſſary here to add, that this abbey is one of the moſt picturesque and venerable ruins in the ſouth of Scotland.

For the Scots Magazine.

ELEGIAC VERSES,

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

HOW lovely is the opening roſe!
Wet with the ſummer morning dew,
But not the faireſt flower that grows,
Can be compared, ſweet Girl! with you.

Oft ſporting on the flowery lawn,
I've ſeen the graceful virgin form,
Mild as the crimſon bluſhing dawn,
That uſhers in the breathing morn.

At laſt I ſaw Thee, peerleſs Maid!
Ah! yet my boſom heaving warms,
Too ſoon the love-lorn ſigh betray'd
The magic of your heavenly charms.

When evening's balmy ſweets exhale,
And ſoftly flows the fragrant dew,
Oft wandering down yon bloſſom'd vale,
Of nature's purple, roſy hue.

I'll muſe, while penſive memory ſighs,
Dreams on the joys of early youth,
Joys, to which rapture ever flys,
Joys, dear to innocence and truth.

Then hope her fairy garlands wove,
(Culled from the garden of delights)
Around my tender youthful love,
And ope'd a proſpect fair and bright!

She ſacred truth did then belie,
She did not tell of fortune's frown,
She pointed to the bright'ning ſky,
Her joyous ſmiling days that crown.

Sometimes at roſeate Pleaſure's call,
Reluctantly I'll haſte away,
But not the gay and glittering ball,
My heart born anguiſh can allay.

Adieu! once more, ſweet Nymph adieu!
Thou faireſt deareſt child of love!
Thou beam of pure celeſtial hue!
Sent from a milder clime above.

I'll wander from my native ſhore,
To ſavage wilds, beyond the deep;
And there my wayward fate deplore,
Couch'd on the naked rocky ſteep.

Or by the ſolitary beach,
I'll chide the ſlowly ling'ring hour,
That wafts my ſpirit from the reach
Of hopeleſs love's corroding power.

And ſay, relentleſs maid! when cold,
And mouldring in the ſilent tomb,
Wilt thou one pitying tear withold,
At hearing of my hapleſs doom!

At twilight's penſive, peaceful hour,
Sweet angel! will you e'er appear!
By your departed lover's bower,
And ſooth his ſpirit hovering near.

Greenock,
11th Nov. 1802. } G.

For the Scots Magazine.

LINES

FROM THE LATIN OF J. LEOCH,

To Drummond of Hawthornden.

DEAR Drummond! in this faithful heart,
Who long haſt held the deareſt part;
While ſtill 'twas my delight to be,
As dear to thee, as thou to me;
I own, it oft excites my wonder,
That we two ne'er can reſt aſunder;
'Tis true I love thee like a brother,
But let us ſometimes leave each other;
Half of my heart take home to thee,
'Tis long ſince it belonged to me;
Thou, to ſupply this want in mine,
Perhaps canſt ſpare me part of thine.

But hold, O hold, ſweet friend, thy ſhare
I feel this boſom ne'er can ſpare,
Or wit and genius both would fly,
And feeling leave her channel dry:
For wit and genius both in me,
Are but reflected rays from thee.

H.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG.

MY NANNY O.

Adown yon vale bedeck't with flowers,
The Tay flows ſmooth and cannie O,
'Twas firſt amang yon pleaſant bowers,
I met my lovely Nanny O.

Her look was ſweet, her face was fair,
Her ſparkling eyes were bonny O,
The evening ſun could ne'er compare,
With my ſweet charming Nanny O.

O were I but a Britiſh Peer,
Had wealth and titles mony O,
No other laſs ſhould e'er them ſhare,
But my young ſmiling Nanny O.

Let others court the gaudy ſhow,
Or hoard up this world's penny O,
I'll aſk no other gift below,
While I am bleſt with Nanny O.

With pleaſure I ſhall daily toil,
Thro' weather cauld or rainy O,
While I'm rewarded with a ſmile,
From my kind hearted Nanny O.

Should fortune's frowns upon me blow,
Till I be auld as granny O,
While from my heart red ſtreams do flow,
I'll love and comfort Nanny O.

H.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

THIS day, a little after two o'clock, his Majeſty came down to the Houſe, and, being ſeated on the throne, the Speaker, and ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons attending at the bar, his Majeſty delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech —

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is highly gratifying to me to reſort to your advice and aſſiſtance, after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the ſenſe of my people.

"The internal proſperity of the country has realized my moſt ſanguine hopes; we have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harveſt.

"The ſtate of the manufactures, commerce, and revenues of my united kingdom, is flouriſhing beyond example: and the loyalty and attachment which are manifeſted to my perſon and government, afford the ſtrongeſt indication of the juſt ſenſe that is entertained of the numerous bleſſings enjoyed under the protection of our happy conſtitution.

"In my intercourſe with foreign powers, I have been actuated by a ſincere diſpoſition for the maintenance of peace. It is nevertheleſs impoſſible for me, to loſe ſight of that eſtabliſhed and wiſe ſyſtem of policy, by which the intereſts of other ſtates are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and ſtrength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due conſideration of the actual ſituation of Europe, and by a watchful ſolicitude for the permanent welfare of my people.

"You will, I am perſuaded, agree with me in thinking, that it is incumbent upon us to adopt thoſe means of ſecurity which are beſt calculated to afford the proſpect of preſerving to my ſubjects the bleſſings of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public ſervice; which it is a great ſatisfaction for me to think, may be fully accompliſhed without any conſiderable addition to the burdens of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I contemplate, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the great and increaſing benefits produced by the important meaſure, which has united the intereſts, and conſolidated the reſources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extenſion of theſe advantages, will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my ſubjects, ſo eſſential to the ſupport of public credit, and of our maritime ſtrength, will, I am perſuaded, receive from you every poſſible encouragement; and you will readily lend your aſſiſtance in affording to mercantile tranſactions in every part of my united kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be conſiſtant with the public revenue.

"To uphold the honour of the country, to encourage its induſtry, to improve its reſources, and to maintain the true principles of the Conſtitution in Church and State, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to diſcharge. In the performance of them, you may be aſſured of my uniform and cordial ſupport; it being my earneſt wiſh to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmoſt the welfare of my faithful ſubjects, whoſe intereſts and happineſs I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable from my own."

Lord

Lord Arden moved the address "to assure his Majesty, that the House would most cordially concur in promoting all the various objects recommended in his Majesty's speech."

Lord Grenville said it was necessary to enquire into the real situation of the country, and to shew how it had been advancing, step by step, to all the dangers and perils of war. One part of the address moved to his Majesty, embraces three propositions, to all of which he assented. It was the duty of Government to keep a watchful eye over the affairs passing on the continent of Europe. In the next place, the country should not view, with indifference any change in the constitution or state of Europe. Such changes, he contended, had been made, contrary to the very terms of the treaty of peace. France had Louisiania in America, and, in Europe, the Italian Republic, Piedmont had been annexed to the French territory, without any provision being made in the treaty for the king of Sardinia, the lawful Sovereign of that country; all this was done in June: in August an attempt was made by France to regulate all the interests of the German Empire. The second proposition to be inferred was, that his Majesty called upon Parliament to enable him to increase his forces. Why was this demand made—One of the ministers had declared, that the present peace would be sincere and permanent. This shewed their unfitness to judge of foreign transactions. Not a day passed, but France had shewed her inveterate hostility to this country. He declared, that if the security of the country was to be considered, it could only be effected by a change in the persons of those ministers, whose wavering, undecided, and contradictory conduct, has brought the country into the dangerous situation in which it stands. If there was any hope, it could only be found in measures of complete preparation, and, in the language of energy, bold out to the enemy by that man, to whom alone the country must look for salvation at this awful hour. The address was agreed to unanimously.

Dec. 1. Lord Moira observed, that having given notice in the last session, that it was his intention, very early in the present, to call the attention of the House to certain transactions respecting the *Nabob of Arcot*, from circumstances which had already taken place, much of his object was removed—still there remained cause for serious enquiry. It was therefore his intention to move on Friday next for copies of all the papers which had been received relative thereto from the year 1797. The House adjourned to Friday.

3. Lord Moira presented a bill for the prevention of *frivolous and vexatious arrests*, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. He likewise presented another bill for the relief of certain *insolvent debtors* which was read, and ordered.

Nabob of Arcot.—Lord Moira rose again to move for a copy of the instructions sent out by the Court of Directors to the Governor-general of Bengal and the Governor of Madras, respecting the deposition of the infant heir of the Nabob of Arcot. The cause he had at heart, when he first gave notice of his intention, was now past, it had been with a view to obtain relief for an infant prince, but that prince was now beyond the reach of redress—he begged leave to say, that he did not blame the two noble Lords at Calcutta and Madrafs; he was aware, that the transactions which had challenged the attention of all Europe, had originated with the Court of Directors, and was a system determined upon before the noble Lords went to India. Lord Hobart said, that whenever the transactions of the Carnatic were fully investigated, he had no doubt but it would be found, that the measure in question was founded in a due sense of policy, and an attention to the interests of the Company. The motion of Lord Moira was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 25. A message came from the Lords, desiring the House to attend to hear the King's Speech. the Speaker and members attended accordingly, and returned. After the usual forms on a new Parliament, the Speaker read the King's Speech from the Chair. Mr Tench rose, and, after observing, that this was the first sitting of Parliament since the signing of the treaty of peace, made a num-

number of remarks upon the general tranquility, and connected intereſts of our internal ſituation; the increaſe of our manufactures, and the advantages ariſing from our agricultural proſperities. He conſidered the unanimity of the country, and zealous attachment to the conſtitution both in Britain and Ireland, where the errors of deluſion were faſt wearing away, and the affection of that kingdom was diſplayed in its original warmth. The accumulated products of the different manufactures gave him the utmoſt exultation; all the melancholy predictions concerning our commerce had proved falſe; our trade was in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate; but we ſhould not therefore relax in our endeavours, or grow remiſs in our duties; the danger we had eſcaped called for vigilance; we ought to be prepared for the moſt vigorous reſiſtance, ſhould another war become neceſſary. He approved of the ſtrong military eſtabliſhment which was kept up, and was convinced that the expence would not be grudged by a loyal and ſenſible people. He had no doubt of the talents and integrity of his Majeſty's miniſters, but yet their conduct ought to be narrowly inſpected. Although the ſtate of continental affairs was ſerious, he was not apprehenſive that our ſituation, relative to France, was ſo precarious as to give us alarm, ſhould we purſue neceſſary caution and vigilance. The Hon. Gentleman then moved the Addreſs, which was, as uſual, an echo of the Speech.

Mr Cartwright agreed with Mr Tench, that we ought to be firmly prepared for every emergency; he blamed the Miniſter for diſarming the nation with ſuch precipitancy. The times were very alarming, he thought, and he regretted the abſence of thoſe illuſtrious talents which, at this moment, were of ſo much conſequence to our ſafety.

Mr Fox gave his aſſent to the addreſs. He commented, at conſiderable length, upon the ſpeeches of the preceding ſpeakers. If the country ſhould be inſulted, he had no heſitation in ſaying that a recommencement of hoſtilities ſhould be reſolved upon immediately; he ſurveyed the preſent ſtate of Europe, and was convinced there never was a time when a new war would be more hurtful to this country, and a continuance of peace more advantageous than at preſent; he thought that we ſhould much rather continue with France in commerce than in war, becauſe we had got the ſtart of her already, and every ſtep taken to augment the French trade, affords the faireſt promiſe of advancement to our own, he ſaw no ground for renewing hoſtilities, but every reaſon to cultivate amity, and continue the peace with France. He could not think a continuance of things as they were, without ſome new inſult, was a ſufficient ground for recommencing a war; he ſaid, he had not documents to enable him to decide, whether the treaty of Amiens had been any way infringed; he believed the nation was now as fond of peace, as at its commencement; and that the opinion of newſpaper writers was not a criterion of public opinion. The merchants had been ſaid to wiſh for a new war, he thought their character too reſpectable to wiſh to plunge the country into a war, in order to enrich themſelves; at any rate, if the world was to bleed, he would rather ſee its blood flow to gratify the ambition of an Alexander, than to fill the coffers of a few worthleſs individuals; he thought that the interference of France and Ruſſia, to ſettle the indemnities, would be found to prove uſeful to Germany, and that the time would come when it would be approved of by every Engliſhman.

Mr Windham, in a brilliant ſpeech, gave a copious deſcription of the ſtate and views of France, and the numerous dangers to which this country was expoſed by the power and aggrandizement of that nation; he drew a melancholy picture of our ſituation, and beſeeched every man to exert every energy to avert, if poſſible, the ruin of the country. He concluded with the following obſervations: "It is, indeed, a deep ſenſe of the calamities of our ſituation, that has induced me to treſpaſs upon your time ſo long. A deep ſenſe that the country is going down—that it is almoſt ſetting in the water—that the power of France is growing round us—that we are dying by a complication of diſorders, both chronic and acute; by diſorders, ſome of which are leſs rapid in their operation than others; we may be cut off by a blow at once. —From ſuch an effect, may we be de-

fended by a facrifice of that fyftem, an abandonment of thofe principles, upon which his Majefty's Miniſters have acted; feeling, as they muſt do, that we have this complication of diſeaſes. Sir, I truſt the country will expreſs its feelings, founded upon its reaſon; it cannot be blind to the danger—it cannot be ignorant of the cauſes that have produced it.—This, Sir, is my advice; it is an admonition which belongs to the ſituation in which we are; for fatal, indeed, would it have been if the Addreſs had been allowed to paſs without any ſuch obſervations being made as thoſe I have found it neceſſary to ſubmit to you. I could have wiſhed they had come from a perſon of more weight, for made they muſt be.—Sir, unleſs the Houſe ſee the danger as I ſee it; unleſs exertions and ſacrifices be made, ſuch as we have never ſeen before; unleſs we abandon all thoſe low-minded and ignoble ideas, the country muſt be inevitably hurried on to its ruin. I recollect, with peculiar force, the laſt dying quiver, the laſt words almoſt that dropped from the great Lord Chatham before he fainted in the Houſe of Lords. I was preſent at the melancholy ſcene. His laſt words, (they were coarſe and homely, but, coming from ſuch a man, they derived, perhaps, a peculiar vigour even from their coarſeneſs), his laſt words, when ſome ſubmiſſion was ſpoken of—a ſubmiſſion trifling when compared with what we are called upon to make at preſent,—were, "That ſooner than conſent to ſuch a meaſure, I would pawn the ſhirt off my back." Sir, that expreſſion, with the weight and authority of ſuch a man, conveys what I feel upon the preſent criſis."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then roſe, and ſpoke to the following purport—"I ſhould think myſelf wanting in duty to myſelf, and to the reſpect I entertain for the Houſe, did I not riſe, Sir, to expreſs my total difference in opinion from the ſentiments delivered by my Right Hon. friend, who has juſt ſat down—ſentiments, Sir, which tend to throw ſuch a deſpondency over the the public mind, and which I am at once bold and proud to ſay are totally incompatible with the real ſtate of the country; and notwithſtanding the poſitive manner in which they have been delivered, I will hope, with confidence, that ſuch an opinion is not entertained by many Gentlemen, either in this Houſe, or in the country. The Right Hon. Gentleman has mentioned that Miniſters deſerve crimination for ſome parts of their conduct. Sir, I have never, on any occaſion, been an apologiſt for the ſhare I had in making the peace, but have always ſtood forward to avow the principles on which I acted on that important occaſion. Conſcious that I had, in every reſpect, done nothing but what my reaſon and conſcience told me was deſigned for the intereſt and benefit of the country, I never entertained a doubt but I ſhould receive, from the Houſe, and the country at large, a fair and juſt judgment of the motives which, at that criſis, influenced my conduct. The Hon. Gentleman, Sir, does not ſeem to have ſtudied the ſubject of criminating Miniſters with his uſual accuracy, when he adverts to the reduction of our armaments, which are now greater than at any former period immediately ſubſequent to the concluſion of peace. With the exception of the militia, and thoſe enliſted for a limited time, no reduction has been made in the army. As to our navy, in the 1786, we had 115 ſhips of war in pay; at preſent we have 207. In the year 1792, we had 23 ſhips of the line and 15,000 ſeamen; we have now 55 ſhips of the line and 46,000 ſeamen. Many reports have been circulated, Sir, of our manufactures being in a ſtate of decline, and our trade ſuffering under unexampled depreſſion; I am happy, Sir, to have it in my power to ſet this matter in a truer and more favourable point of view, and thereby remove that uneaſineſs from the minds of many which they have imbibed from premiſes ſo totally void of foundation. From the 5th October 1800 to 1801, our foreign trade amounted to 23 millions—From 1801 to 1802 it amounted to 27 millions and an half. I was blamed by many, Sir, for taking credit for a ſaving of five millions in the beginning of 1803; but, Sir, our floating debt, inſtead of 38 millions, which it was in the beginning of the year, was, by the laſt two quarters, reduced to 23 millions, and I expect, by the 5th January, it will be reduced to 14 millions. I deny, Sir, that the powers of Europe would at this moment be ſafer in a ſtate of war than of peace, and if we were to act on the principles laid down, we ſhould

ſhould act very contrary to the real intereſts of the country. Suſpicions, Sir, have been thrown out, but I do aver, that, in no one inſtance, have the honour and dignity of the country been compromiſed for a moment. His Majeſty's Miniſters, Sir, wiſh ſincerely for peace, but we are not afraid of war, nor will we ſuffer that wiſh to lead us into any diſhonourable compromiſe. I have no ſcruple to ſay, that I look upon war to be a dreadful evil, but not ſo dreadful as diſhonour, and, when brought into competition, I hope I ſhall not heſitate between them."

The queſtion being called for, and the motion for agreeing to the addreſs put, it paſſed without oppoſition.

23. Mr Tench brought up the report of the Addreſs to his Majeſty; on the motion for the ſecond reading

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, that he was deſirous of taking the earlieſt opportunity of delivering his ſentiments on an occaſion the moſt intereſting, and the rather, becauſe ſome opinions which he had entertained had been diſcuſſed with great freedom. Thoſe opinions he was not aſhamed to avow. In giving the vote which he had done for the Addreſs, he had been actuated by the beſt motives. He conſidered the Addreſs to ſay, that Miniſters would keep a watchful eye on the Continent of Europe, and his wiſhes were in uniſon with them. He was a friend to peace. This Houſe and country, he was concerned to ſay, had for ſome time been too forward in proſecuting the war, and making continental engagements, unfortunately at a vaſt expence of blood and treaſure. The Hon. Gentleman then took a view of the conduct of the late Miniſters. He ſaid, that their ſhort-ſightedneſs, the folly of their ſchemes and ſpeculations, had, to ſpeak the honeſt truth, drawn more real danger on the country than any other event. He was heartily tired of Continental policy. Were we to be diſpoſſeſſed of our property for ſuch alliances? He hoped we would turn our thoughts to all ſpecies of internal improvements; and with ſo many bleſſings, and with all our power to preſerve them, and ſenſe to enjoy them, he could not help wiſhing that we might avail ourſelves of them, and ſhun all indefinite continental connections.

Lord Temple ſaid, his great object in now riſing, was to take notice of what had been ſaid as to the views of his Hon. Friends and himſelf, in the ſentiments they had delivered on the preſent queſtion. It had been aſſerted that they wiſhed at all events for war in preference to peace. This aſſertion he poſitively denied; he did not wiſh for war; he ſaw and felt the almoſt impoſſibility of engaging in a war. His great aim was to ſhew the people their true ſtate, into what hands they had fallen; to convince them, that in the hands of his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters they had no right whatever to look for ſafety in war, or ſecurity in peace. Theſe Miniſters ſay they now act on the ſame principle as they did when they made peace. He could not believe it; for, if they did, why did they now call on the people to arm. They were a liſtleſs ſet; and it might be ſaid of them, that a more mawkiſh mixture had never been doſed down the throats of the people of this country. Looking at the Addreſs, he found it, he ſaid, altogether a milk and water compoſition, and therefore he agreed to it.

General Maitland ſpoke with confidence of the defenſive ſtrength of the country, both military and naval, and relied on the wiſdom of the preſent Miniſters.

Mr Fox ſaid, that he had heard, with much pleaſure, the "practical concluſion" of the Noble Lord (Temple). He was happy to hear the warm effuſions of youthful eloquence, but he was ſtill more happy to find that all the dark and gloomy burſts which the Houſe had lately heard, and which they were, no doubt, inclined to ſet down to the diſorder of ſome romantic imaginations, were not meant to diſturb the peace of Europe. The "practical concluſion" of the Noble Lord had fairly put the Houſe in poſſeſſion of the ſecret, that if the Noble Orator and his friends were put into the places of the preſent Miniſters, war would be no more thought of. It was for the purpoſe only of individual promotion, it appeared, that they had condemned a peace, which, under all its circumſtances, was dear to the popular feeling, and to every patriot mind. The preſent peace he hoped would laſt, and moſt fervently did he hope and wiſh it,

and he saw no reason why it should not be both lasting and sincere. Having adverted then to the principle broached by those whom he termed the hostile party, who insist that nothing but war can operate as a remedy for all the wickednesses of France, or the weaknesses of this country, he ridiculed it in a strain of forcible language, and concluded with some observations relative to our commercial interests, asserting that peace and peace only could prop or elevate them, or make them equal to our ardent desires.

The report was then agreed to, and the Address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the whole House.

10. Mr Addington stated, that, since the debate on Wednesday last, he had made a minute inquiry into the number of seamen at present employed in his Majesty's service, and he found that number to be 60,000. Notice had been given last night, that a vote would be proposed to-morrow, in the committee of supply, to continue their service for three months. It was now thought proper to continue them for a year at least, that Government might have the power of reducing them if circumstances rendered such a step proper.—Adjourned.

Dec. 1. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, on the accounts presented on Monday last, the sum of 2,781,932l. 15s. was voted to his Majesty, to discharge the outstanding Exchequer bills, bearing an interest of two pence halfpenny a day.

Sir T. Stephens moved, that 50,000 seamen, including 12,000 marines, be employed for the service of the year 1805; and 1,210,000l. for their pay, at 1l. 17s. per man per month.

1,235,000l. for victualling,
1,950,000l. wear and tear of ships,
200,000l. for ordnance ordinaries.

The Secretary at War rose, he said, to propose the army establishment of the ensuing year, infinitely greater, no doubt, than ever was voted before in time of peace. The question was, whether it was consistent with economy, and the nature of the service it would have to perform. The situation of Europe and of this country, and the overgrown power of France, which had more than realised the ambitious dreams of Louis XIV. required no argument to attract the attention of the House, as the public opinion had already been sufficiently expressed upon it. The object was to maintain the dignity and interest of the country, to provoke no hostility, or use irritating language, but to be provided against any thing that may happen. He then represented the augmented state of France, by the acquisition of Holland and the Netherlands. The established military power of France at present was no less, in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, than 427,200 men. The disposition and power of France superseded the considerations which influenced former establishments. The only security we could have, would be, to make it extremely dangerous and impolitic for any enemy to attack us. The objections to the measure were only two; constitutional and economical. He admitted that any force might be kept up in peace, with the consent of Parliament, but Parliament was to judge of that necessity, and have a right to proportion the number to what it thought the emergency. In the wide extent of the British dominions, there might be no possibility of blocking up all the ports of France and its allies so as to secure us from every attack. A strong military force was therefore requisite; public credit would not supply military means, and though money was accounted the sinews of war, yet it would not save the necessity of a strong military establishment, ready to act upon any emergency.

He then entered into a review of the different services, dragoons, light cavalry, life guards, &c. in all, cavalry, 17,250 men, foot guards, 660.

It would be impossible to enter into the detail of all the services, but the whole force to be kept up in India should be 123,000 men, and upwards, 4,016,000l. would be the expence of guards, garrisons, and plantation estimates. 60,000 rank and file for Great Britain and Ireland, and 30,000 for foreign garrisons.

The remainder was made up of various items, too minute to be here inserted. The plan, he said, was economical; the squadrons and battalions would be fit for active service, and the force be always capable of augmentation, without all the expences and trouble which necessarily was incurred in the beginning of last war. This augmentation may

may be made to the amount of about 30,000 men. The whole expence, including every thing, would be covered by 5,500,000l. This would be 2,070,000l. leſs than that of laſt year, and 10,130,000l. leſs than that in 1801. He ſtated that from the 1ſt October 1801, there were 260,000 men, and then went into a detail of the reductions ſince made, for the purpoſe of exculpating the Miniſters from the charge of having improvidently and haſtily diminiſhed the national force. The only men diſcharged were perſons enliſted for limited ſervice, and the amount of thoſe on the whole was not more than 7060 men; but as a number of thoſe had been prevailed upon to enter into other regiments, the real reduction was not more than about 5000 men. He then paſſed a ſtrong eulogy on the diſcipline and experience of the men and officers, and particularly on the talents and abilities of the Royal Commander in Chief, whoſe whole mind was devoted to the ſervice of his country. He then remarked on the number of volunteers, both in England and Ireland, and ſtated, that all together the force we could bring into the field would be at leaſt 200,000 men, which would afford no temptation to any foreign power to attack us. He concluded with moving, that the number of 66,000 men be voted for the ſervice of Great Britain and Ireland for the enſuing year.

S. Mr Addington ſaid, he had impreſſed upon the Houſe the neceſſity of perſevering in that vigilance which it had hitherto obſerved, and to continue to give that ſupport to his Majeſty's government, which was at this time ſo neceſſary to the ſecurity of the country. It had been aſked, whether there was any thing in the ſtate of the country at this time which ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed it from other ſituations of the country, as to render the preſent eſtabliſhment neceſſary? He had no ſcruple in declaring, that if the war had terminated in a manner conformable to the wiſhes of this Houſe; if it had terminated by the attainment of thoſe objects for which it was entered into; if France had been confined within her original limits, he ſtill ſhould have taken the liberty of exhorting the Houſe to have acceded to a much larger peace eſtabliſhment than at any former period: He ſhould have done ſo, for the reaſons alluded to by a Noble Lord in the courſe of the debate; reaſons which ſtrongly proved, that by an increaſe of our peace eſtabliſhment, we could not only have a much better chance of the continuance of peace, but of entering upon a war, in caſe circumſtances ſhould render a return to hoſtile meaſures indiſpenſible. Thoſe conſiderations would have induced him to have propoſed a larger eſtabliſhment than had been cuſtomary, even had we obtained the object for which we went to war: But the condition in which the late treaty of peace had left France, furniſhed ſtill ſtronger arguments for the neceſſity of a formidable force. Her acquiſitions in the Auſtrian Netherlands, her influence in Holland, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and, in fact, over the whole Continent, ſufficiently evinced the neceſſity of a larger armament than would have been requiſite, had peace been made under more favourable auſpices.

He ſhould not, he ſaid, act fairly by the Committee, if he did not candidly ſtate, that ſince the concluſion of the definitive treaty, circumſtances had occurred, that furniſh additional arguments for increaſing the eſtabliſhment of our army. Taking, then, into conſideration the neceſſity of having a larger eſtabliſhment than that which exiſted at former periods; adverting to the arguments furniſhed by the extenſion of the dominion of France, and the circumſtances that had occurred within the laſt four or five months, he could not help declaring to the Committee, it was a duty impoſed on him to recommend the force which had been moved for, and he ſhould think he betrayed his duty if he was inſtrumental to the adoption of a leſs. He referred to the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman, ariſing from the ſtate of the finances of the country; with regard to that argument, and the prudence of applying the finances of the country to other purpoſes than the ſupport of the eſtabliſhment propoſed, he had the ſatisfaction of ſtating that ſuch was the flouriſhing ſtate of the revenue, that it had been more productive for the laſt two or three quarters, than ever it had been known to be; and afforded ample means for providing for that increaſed eſtabliſhment

which

which was under the conſideration of the Committee. There was only one other point mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman to which he wiſhed to refer, and that was, the argument founded on the inconſiſtency of this eſtabliſhment with the principles of the conſtitution. With regard to the inſinuation reſpecting the reſponſibility of Mr Pitt, in the meaſures of Government, he had the ſatisfaction of ſtating, in the face of the country, that it was an imputation calculated to diſhonour him and others with him. He was perſuaded that Right Hon. Gentleman was incapable of ſubjecting himſelf to ſuch an imputation. For himſelf, and thoſe who acted with him, he had only to ſay, that could they be ſuppoſed capable of ſubjecting themſelves to the influence of others, they would have been totally undeſerving thoſe marks of favour which their Sovereign had beſtowed upon them. He had not riſen ſo much for the purpoſe of diſclaiming this imputation, as to prevent the Houſe from ſuppoſing, by his ſilence, he acquieſced in it. He truſted he ſhould be at all times ready to vindicate his own perſonal and official honour.

The reſolutions were then put and carried, and the Houſe being reſumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.—Adjourned at half paſt three in the morning.

9. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up.

Dr Lawrence proceeded to ſhew, that Miniſters were not ſufficiently attentive to the honour and dignity of the nation. He alluded to the unfortunate ſituation of the Prince of Orange, and the late arreſt of Captain D'Auvergne in Paris, who had been caſt into a dungeon, and treated with the greateſt rigour, although a Britiſh officer.

Mr Addington remarked, that it ſeemed to be reduced to a ſyſtem with certain Gentlemen to endeavour to impreſs upon the Houſe that his Majeſty's Miniſters had committed and tarniſhed the honour of the country; that they had degraded the national character, and were utterly unworthy of the confidence of their Sovereign. This attempt required only to be conſidered for a moment, in order to its refutation. In what inſtance, he aſked, had Miniſters come under ſuch heavy charges? He would defy any Member of the Houſe to bring forward any accuſation of the kind. The learned Gentleman who ſpoke laſt had dwelt much upon the ſituation of the Houſe of Orange, and certainly the ſituation of that illuſtrious family could not be contemplated without regret. But was that ſituation the fault of adminiſtration? Certainly not. That family had been included in the general ſweep attending the French revolution; but it gave him great ſatisfaction to ſtate that probably before the receſs he ſhould deliver a meſſage from his Majeſty, the nature of which communication he could not be expected to anticipate; that communication, he was almoſt certain, would experience the unanimous ſupport of Parliament. With regard to the ſuppoſed diſgrace ſuſtained by this country in the arreſt of Capt. D'Auvergne, it was neceſſary to ſtate the truth. No ſooner was Mr Merry informed of the circumſtance, than he repaired to the French Government, and formally demanded that officer's releaſe, which was inſtantly complied with. So much for Miniſters having committed the honour of the country.

The queſtion was then called for, when the reſolutions were read, agreed to, and bills ordered to be brought in obedience thereto. At one o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

10. *The Budget.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a ſtatement of the *Supplies*, and *Ways and Means* for the ſervice of the current year.

Supplies.

The ſupplies are, firſt—

Navy—50,000 ſeamen	L. 4,550,000
Ordinaries and extraordinaries not yet voted	1,218,238
Building of ſhips	901,140
Total	L. 6,669,378

Army.—Extraordinaries, two millions—one million of which is to make good the deficiency of the grants of laſt year—

The Army	L. 7,500,000
The Ordnance	778,000
Corn Bounties	524,000
Miſcellaneous Services	1,000,000
Iriſh permanent grants	663,000
Making the whole contribution for England and Ireland	16,845,237
And the ſeparate charges for England	5,981,000
Total for Great Britain and Ireland jointly, and for England ſeparately	L. 22,826,237
From that total is to be deducted the 2-17ths to be paid by Ireland on the ſum of 16,845,237l. amounting to	1,981,792
And the 2-17ths of 1,200,000l. to be paid by Ireland upon the Civil Liſt	141,223
Deduction from the amount of ſupplies	2,123,015
Which deducted from the groſs amount of	22,826,237
Leaves a total of ſupplies on account of England of	L. 20,703,222

Ways and Means.

The Ways and Means by which it is propoſed to raiſe thoſe ſupplies are—

The Land and Malt	L. 2,750,000
The ſurplus of the conſolidated fund	6,500,800
Exchequer Bills	11,000,000
Lottery	500,000
Total	L. 20,750,000

an exceſs of Ways and Means beyond the ſupplies, of 50,000l.

Mr Addington ended his ſpeech with the following obſervations:—It has been admitted, Sir, that there was no want of energy and vigour in proſecuting the war after I came into office. I think, Sir, it will be admitted, that there has been no want of firmneſs and vigour in meeting the difficulties of our financial ſyſtem. It has been ſaid of me that I have grown confident in proportion as I have loſt the confidence of the people. The charge does not come with a good grace from thoſe who made it. I know that the people with whom I have to deal are a juſt and generous people, who will judge of me by my conduct, and not by what may be ſaid of me.—I do feel a confidence that I have acted with zeal and rectitude. I do feel a conſciouſneſs that, in the ſituation to which it has pleaſed a gracious Sovereign to call me, I have been influenced by nothing but a ſenſe of public duty. This is the firſt time I have troubled the Houſe with any obſervations upon ſo humble an individual as myſelf, and I truſt it will pardon the deviation from my uſual practice. Sir, when I look to the country, in every view that it holds out, in every proſpect it affords, I do not ſee, except in thoſe points lately ſo much diſcuſſed, and into which I do not now mean to enter, any cauſe for apprehenſion. Sir, when I ſee a revenue rapidly encreaſing—when I ſee the cauſes ſolid and ſubſtantial—when I ſee encreaſing manufactures—when I ſee an extended commerce—when I ſee an army provided, perfectly adequate

quate to our fecurity—when I fee a fleet that may, I will not fay defy, becaufe the word may be offenfive, but a fleet that is fuperior to any fleet that could at the prefent be brought againft it, and capable of an encreafe to an extent, that would make it equal to meet the navy of Europe; when I fee that, exclufive of the army, there is in the united kingdom a body of 90,000 militia, and a body of armed yeomanry befides; when I fee that we have, what is the life and foul of all, and without which all is weak and feeble, a bold and manly fpirit; when I fee the people of this country cemented together in loyalty and affection, with the exception of a few contemptible beings—contemptible in ftrength, but ftill, I admit, not fo contemptible as to juftify any relaxation of the vigilance of conduct; numerous in a tavern, but not numerous in the Strand; when I fee and entertain expectations fo flattering, and at the fame time fo fubftantial, I have good grounds for anticipating the higheft profperity.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.

Lord Whitworth was introduced to the Firft Conful, on the 6th December, and prefented his letters of credence, as Ambaffador from his Britannic Majefty. Mr. Merry immediately after prefented his letters of recall, and had his audience of leave. In the prefentations made at this Levee by the different Foreign Ambaffadors, there were 36 Britifh Noblemen and Gentlemen.

With the view of giving *eclat* to the prefentation of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, the monthly parade of the troops was anticipated, that it might have the advantage of a holiday, which of courſe could not fail to attract a great additional concourſe of ſpectators. Several of the regiments had new colours given them, and the Cuiraſſiers, for the firſt time ſince the revolution, appeared in armour. They are not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, a new corps, having been in uſe in the times of the Monarchy, but they were revived that day.

The weather, however, turned out very inauſpicious, for it began to rain almoſt the very moment the troops aſſembled.

Lord Whitworth was not preſent during the parade. This is a point of *etiquette*, as, till the preſentation of his credentials, he can only be conſidered as a private gentleman. He arrived about half paſt two, in the carriage of Joſeph Bonaparte, drawn by ſix bay horſes. He was dreſſed in black. Then followed two carriages, with four horſes each; and laſtly his Excellency's own carriage, drawn by ſix greys.—It was empty. The ſplendor of his retinue attracted univerſal admiration; the Engliſh Embaſſy, in magnificence, eclipſing the precedent of all the other powers of Europe. Equally ſuperior was the welcome he received from the Firſt Conſul, and the honours paid him. The dinner was ſerved up for upwards of two hundred covers.

For the populace at large, one of the principal objects of curioſity was his Lordſhip's coachman, who appeared in the true old Engliſh ſtyle, with a round hat, and a neat coachman's wig.

Among other rumours it is ſtated, that the French Government has ſignified that it will not interfere with its influence to counteract the free operation of the voice of the Swiſs Deputies at the Conſulta about to be held in Paris.

It is alſo ſaid, that the French Conſul took the earlieſt opportunity of informing Lord Whitworth, through the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, that he ſhould not be long without an unequivocal

vocal proof of the ſincerity of his late profeſſions towards England.

Private letters received from Paris by the laſt French mail ſtate, that diſturbances have broken out in ſeveral parts of France, in conſequence of the great draughts making from the conſcripts, to re-inforce the army of St Domingo. The expedition to that iſland is generally conſidered in Paris as "a forlorn hope."

ST DOMINGO.

Very contradictory accounts have been in circulation reſpecting the French troops in this iſland, ſome aſſert that their number is reduced by diſeaſe to a mere handful, while the French accounts maintain that their number is but little diminiſhed, and that they ſtill entertain hopes of complete ſucceſs over the ſon of Touſſaint who is now at the head of a numerous army of blacks; a ſhort time will ſhew all theſe reports in their true light.

TURKEY.

The earthquakes in Turkey have not been ſo dreadful as they were reported. They were felt from the 25th to the 28th of October. They appear to have taken their direction from Warſaw through Moldavia and Wallachia to the Ionean ſea though unfelt in many places in this tract of country. The moſt violent were at Bucharеſt, and in the iſland of Ithaca, which is much injured by inundations. In ſome places the ſhock was felt on the 25th, another on the 26th or 27th, and in others on all theſe three days—ſeveral ſhocks have ſince been felt, many houſes have been overturned, but few lives loſt.

LONDON.

Whitehall, November 30.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following gentlemen, and the reſpective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

John Brathwaite, Major-General of his Majeſty's forces in the Eaſt Indies.

Thomas Woolaſton White, of Tuxford and Wallingwells, in the counties of Nottingham and York, Eſq; with remainders to his brothers, Taylor White, and Charles Lawrence White, Eſqrs. and their reſpect ve heirs male.

Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, of Cliſton, in the County of Berks, Eſq.

Culling Smith, of Hadley, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq.

William Curtis, of Cuiland's Grove, Southgate, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq. one of the Aldermen in the city of London.

Joſeph Peacock, of Barntick, in the county of Clare, Eſq.

St James's Dec. 8.

This day Monſieur Shimmelpenninck, Envoy Extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Batavian Republic, had a private audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his credentials: to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrell, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

St James's Dec. 9.

This day Monſieur Schimmelpenninck, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Batavian Republic, had a private audience of her Majeſty.

To which he was introduced by Edward Deſbrow, Eſq. Vice Chamberlain to her Majeſty, and conducted by the Maſter of the Ceremonies.

PRESENTATION OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

St James's, Nov. 17.

Their Majeſties came to town yeſterday to the Queen's Houſe, where the King, Queen, and Princeſſes were viſited by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Cumberland and Glouceſter, and a number of Nobility, who came to congratulate her Majeſty on the recovery of her health, previous to their appearing this day at the drawing room, which was expected to be attended by moſt of the Nobility in town.

His Excellency General Andreoſſi, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France attended. The Miniſter was accompanied by M. Otto, and was introduced by Sir Stephen Cottrell, Maſter of the Ceremonies.

His Excellency had a private audience with the King, when he delivered his letters of credence.

He was dreſſed in a General's uniform of the Conſular Guard; dark blue cloth coat, longer and fuller ſkirted than our preſent faſhion, with pantaloons of the ſame. The edges of the coat, and over the button holes, were beautifully embroidered with gold, on a ſcarlet ground; the pantaloons were ornamented with gold lace, ſhort half boots, with gold lace and taſſels, white ſatin waiſtcoat, richly embroidered with gold; a large broad ſaſh round his waiſt (on the outſide of his coat) of ſcarlet ſilk net, richly wrought with gold; a large three cornered cocked hat, with gold lace, and at the top of the loop behind, a ſmall national cockade of ſilk, not larger than a crown piece, with three tremendouſly long feathers; he wore a ſabre, like what our light horſe wear, which hung about his heels and bit the ground; the ſcabbard of ſteel highly poliſhed, ſo that it looked as if the ſword were drawn, the handle of ſolid gold; he wore hair powder, ſlightly thrown into his hair, which ſeems to be light coloured; and he wore a bag behind. This was his dreſs. It was quite military, and, without being gaudy, he was very handſome.

The Imperial and Batavian Ambaſſadors, with their reſpective ſuits, have arrived in London.

Conſpiracy.

This aſſociation which was at firſt looked upon, in a very ſerious light, is now conſidered as not in a great degree alarming. The Conſpirators, at whoſe head is Colonel Deſpard, amounting to about 30 men, are ſafely lodged in different jails. Some of them are to be tried at Guildford; the remainder at the Old Bailey.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

Merchants Hall.

Nov. 29. At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, called for the ſpecial purpoſe of taking into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the police of Edinburgh, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:—

1mo. That the preſent ſyſtem of police, by means of the Town Guard, is defective, and not adapted to the increaſed extent and population of this city.

2do. That it is highly expedient and neceſſary, that immediate means be adopted for obtaining an Act of Parliament, which ſhall provide for the better watching the city and ſuburbs of Edinburgh;—for preventing the practice of common begging;—for apprehending and ſecuring all vagrants, and perſons unable to give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves;—for the trial and puniſhment of perſons guilty of offences againſt the Police and good order of the city;—and, generally,—for the better protection of the perſons and property of its inhabitants.

3tio. That it appears to this meeting to be abſolutely neceſſary, that the towns of South and North Leith, and all the villages immediately ſurrounding Edinburgh, ſhould be comprehended under the new ſyſtem.

4to. That it appears to be neceſſary, that the expence of the new Police Eſtabliſhment, ſhall be raiſed by a general aſſeſſment on the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and the diſtricts to be united with it under the propoſed act, poſſeſſing houſes of L. of yearly rent, and upwards.

5to. That the inhabitants of the city and diſtricts ſhall elect Commiſſioners, by whoſe authority the aſſeſſment ſhall be levied and managed; and to whom the officers employed ſhall account.

6to. That it appears to be abſolutely impoſſible to carry into execution, any effectual ſyſtem of police, without the cordial co-operation of the Magiſtrates and College of Juſtice.

7mo. That a Commitee be appointed to confer with the Magiſtrates and the College of Juſtice, and to concert with them the detail of the ſyſtem, and to take the neceſſary ſteps for bringing a Bill into Parliament, founded on their reſolutions; and that the Committee ſhall conſiſt of the following Gentlemen:

Names of the Committee.

The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate; the Hon. Henry Erſkine; Sir William

William Forbes, Bart; James Clerk, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh; Harry Davidson, Esq. Sheriff Substitute; the Rev. Principal Baird; Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow; James Mansfield, Esq. Banker; George Ramsay, Esq. younger of Barnton; Dr Alexander Monro, sen.; Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Clathick; Donald M'Lachlan, Esq. of M'Lachlan; Geo. Home, Esq. Clerk of Session; Mr Henry Mackenzie, Exchequer; Mr James Jollie, Mr John Tait, Mr Henry Jardine, Writers to the Signet; Mr Robert Forrester, Bank of Scotland; Mr William Simpson, Royal Bank; Captains N. Louis, James Tod, John Cow; Mr James Brown, George's Square; Mr Thomas Hutchison, Mr Robert Young, Merchants; Mr David Ramsay, Printer; Mr Alexander Sheriff, Mr Thomas Williamson, Mr William Sibbald, Merchants, Leith.

St Andrew's Day.

Nov. 30. On Tuesday night, at six o'clock, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Members of the different Lodges in Edinburgh, and proxies from country Lodges, assembled in the Parliament House, to elect the office bearers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

The Right Hon. George Earl of Aboyne, Grand Master.
The Right Hon. George Earl of Dalhousie, Depute Grand Master.
John Clerk, Esq. Substitute Grand Master.
Sir John Stewart M'Kenzie of Coull, Bart, Senior Grand Warden.
James Farquhar Gordon, Esq. Junior Grand Warden.
John Hay, Esq. Grand Treasurer.
Mr William Guthrie, Grand Secretary.
Rev. Dr John Touch, Grand Chaplain.
Mr James Bartram, Grand Clerk.

After the election, the brethren, to the amount of one thousand, walked in procession to the King's Arms Tavern (the city guard, and a large detachment of the 42d regiment lining the streets), where they celebrated the festival of St Andrew, in that harmonious and social manner which has ever characterised Free Masons. Owing to indisposition, the Right Hon. the Earl of Aboyne, Grand Master, was absent; but his place was filled by the Earl of Dalhousie, the Depute Grand Master, in such an able manner, as reflected great credit on his Lordship.

An immense concourse of spectators were present; and we are happy to say, no accident or disturbance happened, every thing being conducted with the greatest propriety.

Forty-second Regiment.

On Wednesday last, the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment, paraded on the Castlehill, at two o'clock, to receive from General Vyse their New Colours, distinguished by the figure of a Sphinx, and the word Egypt, as emblematic memorials of their gallant services during the campaign of 1801. After the regiment was formed into a square, the Rev. Principal Baird, who had been requested by Colonel Dickson and the officers, to attend on the occasion, delivered a very appropriate prayer. When he had concluded, the Commander in Chief then delivered the Colours to the Colonel, and addressed the regiment in the followed terms:

Colonel Dickson, and Gentlemen of the 42d Regiment,

Having the honour of commanding his Majesty's forces in North Britain, it would ill become my situation, for me to be a silent spectator of so interesting a ceremony.

Brother Soldiers of the 42d Regiment,

Let me earnestly exhort you most seriously to reflect on the invaluable deposit which is now committed to your protection, and which is now rendered doubly sacred by the solemn benediction of this Reverend Minister (Principal Baird) of our holy faith. Remember that the Standards which you have this day received, are not only revered by an admiring world, as the honourable monuments and trophies of your former heroism, but are likewise anxiously regarded by a grateful country as the sacred pledges of that security, which, under the protection of Heaven, it may expect from your future services. May you long, very long, live to enjoy that reputation, and those honours, which you have so highly and so justly merited; may you long participate and share in all the blessings of that tranquility and peace which your labours and your arms have restored to

your native country. But, ſhould the reſtleſs ambition of an envious and daring enemy again call you to the field, think *then* that you behold the ſpirits of thoſe brave comrads, who, ſo nobly in their country's cauſe, fell upon the plains of Egypt, hovering round theſe Standards.—Think that you ſee the venerable ſhade of the immortal Abercromby leading you again to action, and pointing to that preſumptuous *band*, whoſe arrogance has been humbled, and whoſe vanity has been compelled, by your intrepidity and courage, to confeſs, that no human force is *invincible* againſt Britiſh valour, when directed by wiſdom, conducted by diſcipline, and inſpired by virtue.

During the ceremony we obſerved his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Gen. Don, Colonels Cameron, Scot, Baillie, Graham, and many other Military Officers, who all appeared to participate with the concourſe of ſpectators preſent, in a lively ſenſe of the well-earned honours beſtowed on this corps. Gen. Vyſe, Gen. Don, Principal Baird, and the Officers of the North Britiſh Staff, &c. dined with the Officers of the Regiment in the Caſtle.

2. At a meeting of the Royal College of Phyſicians, held here this day, the following Gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the enſuing year, viz.

Dr William Wright, Preſident.
Dr James Gregory, Vice-Preſident.
Dr Alexander Munro, } Cenſors.
Dr Daniel Rutherford, }
Dr Thomas Spens, Treaſurer.
Dr Thomas Charles Hope, Secretary.
Dr Andrew Duncan, jun. Librarian.
Dr Charles Stewart, Fiſcal.—And
Mr Alexander Roſwell, Clerk.

The following Gentlemen have been choſen Annual Preſidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh:

Mr T. T. De Rochis, of Geneva.
Mr T. F. D. Jones, of Barbadoes.
Dr Andrew Stewart, } of Edinburgh.
Mr John Murray, }

The following Gentlemen were elected office-bearers of the Society of Scottiſh Antiquarians on the 13th inſtant.

(The KING, Patron.)

His Grace the Duke of Montroſe, Preſident.
Gilb. Innes, Eſq; of Stow, 1ſt Vice Pref.
John Dundas, Eſq; 2d Ditto.
Sir Ja. Colquhoun, Bart. 3d Ditto.
Sir James Hall, Bart. 4th Ditto.
Alexander Keith, Eſq; 5th Ditto.

Council.—Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord Chief Baron, Hon Lord Glenlee, Sir James Stirling, Bart. Sir George S. Mackenzie, Robert Dundas, Eſq; Henry Jardine, Eſq; Mr David Deuchar.

Curators.—Mr David Deuchar, Dr Robert Kennedy.

Auditors of Accounts.—Gilbert Innes, Eſq; John Dundas, Eſq;

Cenſors.—Robert Hodſhon Cay, Eſq; John Grahame Dalyell, Eſq; Dr Robert Kennedy, Robert Kerr, Eſq;
J. Grah. Dalyell, Eſq; Sup. Nat. Hiſt.
Sir William Forbes, Bart. Treaſurer.
William Simpſon, Eſq; Caſhier.
Mr Alexander Smellie, Secretary.
Rev. Dr James Cririe, Latin Secretary.
Mr A. Drummond, French Secretary.
Rev. D. Macintoſh, Gaelic Secretary.
J. Spotiſwoode, Eſq; Agent at London.
R. Dundas, Eſq; Agent at Edinburgh.

Dec. 15. James Clarke and Robert Brown, were executed at the Weſt end of the Tolbooth, for robbing the mail betwixt Falkirk and Edinburgh, on the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt. They were attended in their devotional preparations, by the Rev. Mr Struthers. Their behaviour on the ſcaffold was becomingly decent.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas has been created a Peer, by the title of Baron Dunira, in the county of Perth, and Viſcount Melville; he is to be ſucceeded in the Houſe of Commons, by the Right Hon. Charles Hope, as member for the city of Edinburgh.

16. The Rev. Dr Thomſon, miniſter of the New Grey Friars Church, was admitted one of the miniſters of the New North Church, in room of the late Dr Gloag. The Rev. Mr Anderſon, College Church, preached and preſided on the occaſion.

A note was communicated by Provoſt Guild, to the chairman of Dundee Infirmary, of which the following is a copy: "A native of Dundee, though long abſent from it, wiſhes proſperity to the town, and to every benevolent inſtitution connected with it, takes the opportunity of conveying, by the hands of Provoſt Guild, one hundred pounds Sterling, for the benefit of the Infirmary eſtabliſhed there."

Two paſſengers on board the Oſnaburgh,

burgh, *Howie*, from London, to Dundee, were apprehended there on the 16th, on ſuſpicion of having forged a L. 5 note of the Britiſh Linen Company, or of having iſſued the note, knowing it to be forged. They underwent an examination before the Magiſtrates, and were committed for further examination.

The merchants of Dundee, are making ſtrenuous efforts to procure, that in the river Tay, there ſhould be a depot of goods, on the footing of a free port, according to the bill, immediately to be introduced into Parliament.

Information has been received in town, that Leith is to be one of the free ports for the reception and depoſitory of goods.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr M'Phail, preacher of the Goſpel, was ordained miniſter of the Preſbyterian meeting houſe in Rotterdam.

25. This day, being Chriſtmas, was obſerved, as a holiday, at the public offices. Thoſe of the Epiſcopal perſuaſion attended divine ſervice in their reſpective chapels.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Mary le-Bonne Church, by the Rev. William Drake, Lord Bining, to Lady Maria Parker, daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

At Edinburgh, James M'Pherſon, Eſq. of Belleville, to Miſs Maria Sophia Craigie, youngeſt daughter of the late Dr John Craigie, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Edinburgh, James Stein, Eſq. banker, to Miſs William Buſhby, daughter of the late John Buſhby, Eſq. of Linwald Downs.

At Kingcauſſie, Major Taylor, 21ſt foot, to Miſs Duff, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Duff.

At Aberdeen, the Rev. James Burns, one of the miniſters of Brechin, to Miſs Cheſtina Chalmers, daughter of Mr Chalmers, printer.

At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Campbell, brewer, to Miſs Elizabeth Ponton, daughter of Alexander Ponton, Eſq. South Charlotte Street.

At Ayr, Dr James Carſon, phyſician, Liverpool, to Miſs Anna M'Naight, daughter of Patrick M'Naight, Eſq. of Barns.

At Kilbarchan, Donald Campbell, Eſq. of the iſland of Iſlay, to Miſs Ann Campbell, daughter of Mr William Campbell, writer in Kilbarchan.

At Ardgowan, Mr Greville Ewing, miniſter of the goſpel, Glaſgow, to Miſs Barbara Maxwell, daughter of the late Sir James Maxwell of Pollock, Bart.

Robert M'Aulay of Over Poſſil, Eſq. writer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Warnock, daughter of the late Mr Warnock, of Glaſgow, jeweller.

Dr J. Kirby, to Miſs Kennedy, eldeſt daughter of Robert Kennedy, Eſq. and niece of Adam Kennedy, Eſq. of Romanno.

At Kilmarnock, Mr James Hawthorn, merchant in Newcaſtle, to Miſs Jane Brown, fourth daughter of Mr William Brown, writer, Kilmarnock.

At Kilmichael Houſe, Iſle of Arran, the Rev. Dr M'Kinnon, to Miſs Iſabella Fullarton, daughter of the late Lewis Fullarton, Eſq. of Kilmichael.

At Drum, Joſeph Outram, Eſq. Manager of the Clyde Iron Works, to Miſs Elizabeth Knox, daughter of the late George Knox, Eſq.

BIRTHS.

At Murthly, Lady Stewart of Grandtully, a ſon.

At Newington, Lady Doune, a daughter.

At Woodburn, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Campbell, a daughter.

At New Poſſo, the Lady of Sir James Naſmyth, a daughter.

At Auchamick, Mrs Colonel Grant, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Robert Fletcher, Eſq. a ſon.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Alexander M'Donell, Eſq. of Glengary, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of Michael Stewart Nicholſon, Eſq. of Carnock, a daughter.

At Lochmaben, Mrs Captain Brown, a ſon.

At Lintroſe, Mrs Murray, jun. two ſons.

At Leith, Mrs Kerr of Calderbank Weſt, Lanarkſhire, a ſon.

At Montroſe, the wife of Thomas Bruce, Eſq. jun. of Arnot, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Barbice, of the yellow fever, Mr Alexander Role, ſurgeon, from Cumbnefs.

At Grenada, Mr James Haddow, merchant, London.

At Trinidad, Captain Thomas Riddel, of the 14th regiment of foot.

At Calcutta, Lieutenant James Buchan, of the 1ſt regiment native infantry of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment.

At Bombay, Captain David Bruce, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Montego bay, Jamaica, Alexander M'Farquhar, Eſq.

At Naſſau, in New Providence, Mr Charles Scott, late merchant in Glaſgow.

Robert Jeffery, Eſq. of Knockencur.

Mrs Margaret Campbell, ſpouſe of Mr William Drummond, poſtmaſter, Crieff.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Mercer, wife of Richard Mercer, Eſq. and youngeſt daughter of the late Emanuel Pigott, Eſq. Repreſentative for the city of Cork.

At Glaſgow, Mr Patrick Newlands, merchant.

At Leith, Mrs Marion Comb, wife of Mr James Weir, baker there.

At Samuelſton Mains, near Haddington, Mr Thomas Watſon, farmer.

At Kinroſs, Mrs Iſabel Steedman, midwife.

At Kennay, Miſs Mary Burnet.

At Tillygreig, Alexander Dyce, Eſq.

At Edinburgh, Mr James Stewart, writer.

At Bath, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Selkirk.

At Edinburgh, Mr Lauchlan M'Intoſh.

At Clydeſdale, Lieut. Col. John M'Donald, of Hunſfield.

At Luſs, Mr John Grant.

At Larſine, John Brown, Eſq. of Waterlaughs.

At Spoutwells, near Perth, Mrs Badenoch, widow of the late Rev. Mr Badenoch, miniſter of Kingoldrum.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Maxwell, relict of the late Mr John Fairweather, merchant in Dundee.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Stewart, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr Walter Stewart, miniſter of Aſhkirk.

Mrs Iſabel Yeaman, ſpouſe of the Rev. Henry Sangſter.

Lately, on board the Sir John Borlaſe Warren, bound to Madeira, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, Mr George M'Dougall, tenant in Plewlands.

At Glaſgow, Mr William Johnſton, ironmonger.

At Dargavel, near Dumfries, Mr Robert Richardſon, farmer.

At Locharwoods, Alexander Kennedy, Eſq. of Knockgray.

At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Gibb, writer.

At Edinburgh, Mr James Forreſter, ſpirit-dealer.

Mr Charles Wallace, late merchant in Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Mouat, widow of the late James Mouat of Skae, in Shetland.

At Borreland, Miſs Mariane Stewart of Shambelly.

At Biggar, Mr James Bowie, phyſician.

At Borrowſtounneſs, Mrs Agnes Addiſon, relict of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Paton, late ſhipmaſter there.

Mr John Pringle, tenant in Cliſton Cote.

At Grahamſton, near Glaſgow, Mrs Grace Gow, wife of Mr James Douglas, corn-dealer.

At Dumfries, Mr William M'Ghie, painter and glazier.

At Dumfries, Mrs Jean Jardine.

Mrs Ann Cornforth, wife of Mr James Lea, dentiſt.

At Mayhole, Mrs Logan, relict of the late Mr Thomas Logan, ſurgeon there.

At Nairn, Miſs Henrietta Greig, ſecond daughter to Mr George Greig, ruling ſurveyor of the Cuſtoms.

Edinburgh, Dec. 23.

Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Barley-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 10d.

Haddington, Dec. 24.

Wheat, 31s. 6d. Barley, 21s. Oats, 16s. 6d. Peaſe, 18s. Beans, 18s.

STOCKS.—*Dec.* 20.

Bank Stock 186	New 5 per C. 100¼
3 per C. Red. 70½	Long Ann. 19 11-16
3 per C. Conſ. 70½	India Stock ——
4 per Cent. 85.	Omnium 10¼ diſc.
5 per C. Ann. 101¼	

A LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE SECOND IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Assembled November 16. 1802.

ENGLAND and WALES.—513.

Right Hon. Chas Abbot, *Speaker*, 6000l.

1 *Abingdon*,
T. T. Metcalfe
2 *Agmondesham*,
Tho. T. D. Drake
Chas D. Garrard
3 *St Albans*,
W. S. Poyntz
Hon. J. W. Grimston
4 *Aldborough, Suff.*
Sir John Aubrey
John M'Mahon
5 *Aldborough, Yorksh.*
C. Duncombe, jun.
John Sullivan
6 *Andover*,
T. Assheton Smith
Hon. N. Fellowes
7 *Anglesea*,
Hon. Arthur Paget
8 *Appleby*,
John Courtenay
Philip Francis
9 *Arundel*,
Lord Andover
John Atkins
10 *Ashburton*,
Sir Hugh Inglis
Walter Palk
11 *Aylesbury*,
James Dupre
Robert Dent
12 *Banbury*,
Dudley North
13 *Barnstaple*
W. Devaynes
Sir Ed. Pellew
14 *Bath*,
Lord John Thynne
John Palmer
15 *Beaumaris*,
Lord Newborough
16 *Bedfordshire*,
Hon. St A St John
John Osborn
17 *Bedford Town*
Sam. Whitbread, jun
W. Lee Antonie
18 *Bedwin*,
Sir R. J. Buxton
Nath. Holland
19 *Beeralston*,
Lord Lovaine
Wm Mitford
20 *Berkshire*,
George Vansittart
Charles Dundas
21 *Berwick T.*
T. Hall J. Fordyce
22 *Beverley*,
N. C. Burton
John Wharton
23 *Bewdley*,
M. P. Andrews
24 *Bishop's Castle*,
W. Clive J. Robinson
25 *Blechingly*,
James Milnes
John Benn Walsh
26 *Bodmyn*,
Cha. Shaw Lefevre
J. Dupre Porcher
27 *Boroughbridge*,
Hon. John Scott
E. B. Portman
28 *Bossiney*,
Hon. J. S. Wortley
John H. Addington
29 *Boston*,
W. A. Madocks
Thomas Fydell
30 *Brackley*,
John Wm Egerton
Samuel Haynes
31 *Bramber*,
George Sutton
Henry Joddrell
32 *Breconshire*,
Sir Chas Morgan
33 *Brecon T.*
Sir Rob. Salisbury
34 *Bridgenorth.*
John Whitmore
Hans H. Browne
35 *Bridgewater*,
George Pocock
Jeffreys Allen
36 *Bridport*,
George Barclay
Sir E. Neapen
37 *Bristol*,
Charles Bragge
Evan Baillie
38 *Buckinghamsh.*
M. of Titchfield
Earl Temple
39 *Buckingham T.*
Hon. Tho. Grenville
Lord Proby
40 *Callington*,
J. Ing. Forteseue
Paul Orchard
41 *Calne*,
Joseph Jekyll
Lord Henry Petty
42 *Cambridgeshire*,
Lord C. S. Manners
Hon. Chas Yorke
43 *Cambridge Univ.*
Rt Hon. Wm Pitt
Earl of Euston
44 *Cambridge T.*
Hon. E. Finch
R. Manners
45 *Camelford*,
Robert Adair
John Fonblanque
46 *Canterbury*,
Hon. G. Watson
John Baker
47 *Cardiff*,
Lord E. Jas Stuart
48 *Cardiganshire*,
Thomas Johnes
49 *Cardigan T.*
Hon. John Vaughan
50 *Carlisle*,
John C. Curwen
W. S. Stanhope
51 *Carmarthensh.*
J. H. Williams
52 *Carmarthen T.*
J. G. Phillips
53 *Carnarvonshire*,
Sir Robert Williams
54 *Carnarvon T.*
Hon. Edward Paget
55 *Castle-Rising*,
Charles Chester
P. J. Thellusson
56 *Cheshire*,
Thos Cholmondeley
W. Egerton
57 *Chester*,
Thos Grosvenor
58 *Chichester*,
Thomas Steele
G. W. Thomas
59 *Chippenham*,
James Dawkins
C. Brooke
60 *Christchurch*,
George Rose
William Sturges
61 *Cirencester*,
Sir Robert Preston
Mich. H. Beach
62 *Clitheroe*,
Hon. Robert Curzon
Hon. John Cust
63 *Cockermouth*,
Robert Ward
James Graham
64 *Colchester*,
Robert Thornton
J. Denniston
65 *Corff Castle*,
John Bond
H. Banks
66 *Cornwall*,
Sir William Lemon
Francis Gregor
67 *Coventry*,
Nathaniel Jefferys
F. W. Barlow
68 *Cricklade*,
Thomas Estcourt
Lord Portchester
69 *Cumberland*,
Sir H. Fletcher
John Lowther
70 *Dartmouth*,
Edmond Bastard
A. A. Holdsworth
71 *Denbighshire*,
Sir W. W. Wynne
72 *Denbigh T.*
Hon. Fred West
73 *Derbyshire*,
Ld G. H. Cavendish
E. M. Mundy
74 *Derby*,
Edward Coke
Hon. Geo. Walpole
75 *Devizes*,
Rt Hon. H. Addington
Joshua Smith
76 *Devonshire*,
John P. Bastard
Sir Lawrence Palk
77 *Dorsetshire*,
F. J. Browne
Wm M. Pitt
78 *Dorchester*,
Francis Fane
Hon. C. Ashley
79 *Dover*,
J. Trevanion
J. Spencer Smith
80 *Downton*,
Hon. Edw. Bouverie
Hon. John Ward
81 *Droitwich*,
Hon. Andrew Foley
Sir Ed. Winnington
82 *Dunwich*,
Lord Huntingfield
Snowdon Barne
83 *Durhamshire*,
Sir Ralph Milbanke
Rowland Burdon
84 *Durham*,
R. J. Lambton
R. Wharton
85 *East-Looe*,
John Buller
Edward Buller
86 *St Edmondsbury*,
Lord Cha. Fitzroy
Lord Hervey
87 *Essex*,
John Bullock
Eliab Harvey
88 *Evesham*,
Charles Thellusson
Craw. Bruce
89 *Exeter*,
Sir C. W. Bampfylde
James Buller
90 *Eye*,
Hon. W. Cornwallis
Jas Cornwallis
91 *Flintshire*,
Sir Thos Mostyn
92 *Flint*,
Watkin Williams
93 *Fowey*
R. P. Carew
Edward Golding

94 *Gatton,*
Mark Wood
James Dathwood
95 *St Germains,*
Lord Binning
James Langham
96 *Glamorganshire,*
Thomas Wyndham
97 *Gloucestershire,*
Hon. G. Berkeley
Marq. of Worcester
98 *Gloucester,*
John Pitt
Henry Howard
99 *Grampound.*
Sir C. Hawkins
Benj. Hobhouse
100 *Grantham,*
Sir Wm. E. Welby
Tho. Thornton
101 *Grimsby,*
John Hen. Loft
Avisoghe Boucheret
102 *East Grinstead,*
Sir Henry Strachey
Daniel Giles
103 *Guildford,*
Vit. Cranley
Hon. Chap. Norton
104 *Hampshire,*
Sir Wm Heathcote
William Chute
105 *Harwich,*
John Robinson
Tho. Myers
106 *Haslemere,*
Richard Penn
George Wood
107 *Hastings,*
Lord Glenbervie
C. W. Cunning
108 *Herefordwest,*
LordKensington
109 *Helston,*
Lord Fitz-Harris
John Penn
110 *Herefordshire,*
Sir Geo. Cornewall
John G. Cotterell
111 *Hereford,*
T. P. Symonds
John Scudamore
112 *Hertfordshire,*
William Plumer
Hon. Pen. Lamb
113 *Hertford,*
Hon. F. S. Cowper
Nicholson Calvert
114 *Heydon,*
Geo. Johnstone
Chrift. Tavile
115 *Heytsbury,*
Charles Abbot
Lord Kirkwall
116 *Higham Ferrers,*
F. F. Foljambe
117 *Hindon,*
Thomas Wallace
James Peuley
118 *Horsham,*
Sir Jo Honeywood
George Shum
119 *Horsham,*
Edward Hilliard
Patrick Rofs
120 *Huntingdonshire,*
Vifc. Hinchinbrook
Lord Fred. Montagu
121 *Huntingdon,*
Wm Hen. Fellowes
John Calvert, junior
122 *Hythe*
Matthew White
Thomas Godfrey
123 *Ilchester,*
Thomas Plumber
Wm Hunter
124 *Ipswich,*
C. A. Crickett
Sir A. S. Hamond
125 *St Ives,*
Wm Praed
Jonathan Rolh
126 *Kent,*
Filmer Honeywood
Sir William Geary
127 *King's Lynn,*
Hon. H. Walpole
Sir M. B. Folkes
128 *Kingston,*
Sam. Thornton
John Staniforth
129 *Knaresborough,*
James Hare
Lord J. Townfhend
130 *Lancashire,*
Thomas Stanley
John Blackburn, fen.
131 *Lancaster,*
John Dent
Marq. of Douglas
132 *Launceston,*
S. H. A. Bonnet
James Dropden
133 *Leicestershire,*
G. A. L. Keck
Sir E. C. Hartopp
134 *Leicester,*
Samuel Smith
Thos Bebington
135 *Leominster,*
John Lubbock
Hon. C. Kinnaird
136 *Liskeard,*
Hon. John Elliot
Hon. Wm Elliot
137 *Lestwithiel,*
Hans Sloane
Wm Dickenfon, jun.
138 *Lewes,*
Lord F. Osborne
Henry Shelly
139 *Lime Regis,*
Hon. Henry Fane
Hon. Thomas Fane
140 *Lincolnshire.*
Sir Gilb. Heathcote
Cha. Chaplin
141 *Lincoln,*
Richard Ellifon
H. Sibthorpe
142 *Litchfield,*
Thomas Anfon
Sir Jo. Wrottesley
143 *Liverpool,*
Ban. Tarleton
Isaac Gascoyne
144 *London,*
Harvey C. Combe
Charles Price
William Curtis
Sir J. W. Anderson
145 *Ludlow.*
Hon. Robert Clive
R. P. Knight
146 *Lyggerfhall,*
Earl of Dalkeith
Thomas Everett
147 *Lymington,*
William Manning
Harry Burrard
148 *Maidstone,*
Sir Mat. Blosham
John H. Durand
149 *Malden,*
Jof. H. Strutt
Cha. C. Western
150 *Malmsbury*
C. Scott
S. Scott
151 *Malton,*
Hon. Cha. L. Dundas
Bryan Cooke
152 *Aldeborough,*
Lord Bruce
James Leigh
153 *Marlow,*
Thos Williams
Owen Williams
154 *St Mawes,*
Sir William Young
W. Windham
155 *Merionethshire,*
Sir R. W. Vaughan
156 *St Michael,*
Robert Dallas
R. S. Ainslie
157 *Middlesex,*
George Smith
Samuel Smith
158 *Middlesex,*
George Byng
Sir F. Burdett
159 *Milborn Port*
Lord Paget
Hugh Leycester
160 *Minehead,*
J. F. Luttrell
John Pattefon
161 *Monmouthshire,*
James Rooke
Charles Morgan
162 *Monmouth,*
LordR. E. H Somerfet
163 *Montgomeryshire*
Sir W. W. Wynn
164 *Montgomery,*
Williftead Keene
165 *Morpeth,*
Vifcount Morpeth
William Ord
166 *Newark,*
Sir Cha. M. Pole
Sir Tho. M. Sutton
167 *Newcast. on Line.*
Edw W. Bootle
Sir Rob. Lawley
168 *Newcast. up. Tyne*
Sir M. W. Ridley
C. J. Brandling
169 *Newport, Corn.*
Wm Northey
Joseph Richardfon
170 *Newport Hants,*
John Blackburn
Richard G. Ker
171 *Newton, Lanc.*
Thomas Brooke
Peter Patten
172 *Newton, Hants*
Sir Rob. Barclay
Cha. Chapman
173 *Norfolk,*
Thos W. Coke
Sir Jacob Aftley
174 *Northallerton,*
Henry Pierie
Hon. Edw. Lafcelles
175 *Northamptonshire,*
Francis Dickens
Wm R. Carvright
176 *Northampton,*
Hon. E. Bouverie
Hon. Sp. Perceval
177 *Northumberland,*
Hon. Charles Grey
T. B. Beaumont
178 *Norwich,*
W. Smith
J. Fellowes
179 *Nottinghamshire*
Lord W. C. Bentinck
H. H. Pierrepont
180 *Nottingham,*
Sir J. B. Warren
Joseph Birch
181 *Oakhampton,*
H. Holland, jun.
J. Strange
182 *Oxford Shire*
Lord F. Seymour
James Trefl
183 *Oxfordshire,*
Lord F. Spencer
John Fane
184 *Oxford City,*
Francis Burton
J. Aitkins Wright
185 *Oxford Univ*
Sir Wm Scott
Sir Wm Dolben
186 *Pembrokeshire*
Lord Milford
187 *Penrhyn,*
Hugh Barlow
188 *Peterf.*
Sir S. Lushington
Sir John Nicholl
189 *Peterborough*
French Laurence
Wm Elliot
190 *Petersfield,*
Wm Pett
Wm Jolliffe

191 *Plymouth*,
Sir William Elford
P. Langmead
192 *Plympton Earl*,
Ph. Metcalfe
Edw. Golding
193 *Pontefract*,
John Smyth
Richard Benyon
194 *Poole*,
J. Jeffrey
Geo. Garland
195 *Portsmouth*,
Hon. Thos Erskine
John Markham
196 *Preston*,
Lord Stanley
John Horrocks
197 *Queenborough*,
John Printep
Geo. P. Moore
198 *Radnorshire*,
W. Wilkins
199 *New Radnor*,
Richard Price
200 *Reading*,
Fran. Annesley
Cha. S. Lefevre
201 *East Retford*
Rob. Crawford
John Jaffrey
202 *Richmond*,
Hon. G. H. Dundas
Arthur Shakespeare
203 *Ripon*,
John Heathcote
Sir Jas Graham
204 *Rochester*,
Sir S. Smith
James Hulkes
205 *New Romney*,
J. W. Willett
Manaseh Lopez
206 *Rutlandshire*,
G. N. Noel
Ld Carbery
207 *Rye*,
Lord Hawkesbury
Tho. Davis Lamb
208 *Rygate*,
Hon. J. S. Cocks
Hon. Joseph S. Yorke
209 *Salop*,
Sir Richard Hill
J. Kynaston Powell
210 *Saltash*,
Matthew Ridley
Robert Deverell
211 *Sandwich*,
Sir Philip Stephens
Dr Horace Mann
212 *New Sarum*,
Visc. Folkestone
William Huffey
213 *Old Sarum*,
Nicholas Vansittart
Henry Alexander
214 *Scarborough*,
Hon. Edm. Phipps
Lord Rob. Manners
215 *Seaford*,
Charles Rose Ellis
Rich. Jos. Sullivan
216 *Shaftsbury*,
E. L. Leveden
R. Hurst
217 *Shoreham*,
Sir Cecil Bishopp
Timothy Skelley
218 *Shrewsbury*,
Sir Wm Pulteney
Hon. William Hill
219 *Somersetshire*,
W. G Langton
Wm Dickinson, sen.
220 *Southampton*,
James Amyatt
Geo. H. Rose
221 *Southwark*,
Henry Thornton
Geo. Tierney
222 *Staffordshire*.
Sir Edw Lyttleton
Lord G. L. Gower
223 *Stafford*,
Hon. E. Monkton
Rich. B. Sheridan
224 *Stamford*,
Alb. marle Bertie
John Leland
225 *Steyning*,
Ja. Martin Lloyd
Robert Hurst
226 *Stockbridge*,
J. F. Barham
George Porter
227 *Sudbury*,
Sir J. C. Hippisley
John Pytches
228 *Suffolk*,
Sir Charles Bunbury
Viscount Brome
229 *Surry*,
Lord Wm Russell
Sir John Frederick
230 *Sussex*,
John Fuller
Charles Lennox
231 *Tamworth*,
Sir Robert Peel
William Lolus
232 *Tavistock*,
R. Fitzpatrick
Lord R. Spencer
233 *Taunton*,
John Hammet
William Morland
234 *Tewkesbury*,
James Martin
C. Codrington
235 *Thetford*,
John Harrison
T. Creevy
236 *Thirske*,
Sir G. P. Turner
Wm Frankland
237 *Tiverton*,
Hon. D. Ryder
Hon. Rich. Ryder
238 *Totnes*,
William Adams
J. B. Burland
239 *Tregony*,
Marq. of Blandford
Cha. Cockerrell
240 *Truro*.
J. Leveson Gower
John Lemon
241 *Wallingford*,
Sir Fran. Sykes
W. L. Hughes
242 *Wareham*,
John Calcraft
Andrew Strahan
243 *Warwickshire*,
Sir Geo. S. Evelyn
Dug. S. Dugdale
244 *Warwick*,
Lord Brooke
Charles Mills
245 *Wells*,
Clem. Tudway
Cha. Wm Taylor
246 *Wendover*,
Charles Long
Hon. John Smith
247 *Wenlock*,
Cecil Forrester
Hon. John Simpson
248 *Weobly*,
Lord G. Thyne
Rt Steele
249 *Westbury*,
William Baldwin
Charles Smith
250 *West-love*,
James Buller
Thomas Smith
251 *Westminster*,
Hon. Cha. Jas Fox
Lord Gardner
252 *Westmoreland*,
Sir M. Le Fleming
James Lowther
253 *Weymouth*, &c.
Sir Jas Fulteney
Chas Adams
G. Tucker Steward
Wm Garthshore
254 *Whitchurch*,
Hon W. A. Townshend
Hon. W. Broderick
255 *Wigan*,
R. Leigh
John Hodson
256 *Wilton*
Visc. Fitzwilliam
John Spencer
257 *Wiltshire*,
Amb. Goddard
Henry P. Wyndham
258 *Winchelsea*,
Robert Ladbroke
Wm Moffat
259 *Winchester*,
Sir Rich. Garnon
Sir H. P. St John
Mildmay
260 *Windsor*,
Hon. R. F. Greville
John Williams
261 *Woodstock*,
Sir H. W. Dashwood
Charles Abbot, *Sp.*
262 *Worcestershire*,
Hon. Edw. Foley
Wm Lygon
263 *Worcester*,
Abraham Roberts
Joseph Scott
264 *Wotton Basset*,
Hon. H. St John
R. Williams, jun.
265 *Chipping Wycomb*.
Sir J. Dashwood King
Sir Francis Baring
266 *Yarmouth, Norf.*
Sir T. Troubridge
Thomas Jervis
267 *York, City*,
I. Clerke Jervoise
James P. Murray
268 *Yorkshire*,
Wm Wilberforce
Hon. Hen. Lascelles
269 *York*,
W. M. Milner
Hon. Lawr. Dundas

SCOTLAND.—45

COUNTIES.

1 *Aberdeen,*	J. Ferguſon	16 *Kirkcudbright,*	Pat. Heron
2 *Ayr,*	Wm Fullarton	17 *Kinross,*	W.D. M. Clephane
3 *Argyle,*	Ld J. Campbell	18 *Lanark,*	Ld A. Hamilton
4 *Banff,*	Sir Wm Grant	19 *Linlithgow,*	Hon. A. Hope
5 *Berwick,*	George Baillie	20 *Moray,*	James Brodie
6 *Caithness,*	Sir John Sinclair	21 *Orkney,*	R. Honyman
7 *Cromarty,*	Alex. M'Kenzie	22 *Peebles,*	Ja. Montgomery
8 *Dumbarton,*	Ja. Colquhoun	23 *Perth,*	Tho. Graham
9 *Dumfries,*	Sir Rob. Lawrie	24 *Renfrew,*	Wm Macdowall
10 *Edinburgh,*	Robert Dundas	25 *Ross,*	Sir Cha. Roſs
11 *Fife,*	Sir W. Erſkine	26 *Roxburgh,*	Sir Geo. Douglas
12 *Forfar,*	Sir D. Carnegie	27 *Selkirk,*	John Rutherfurd
13 *Haddington,*	Hon. C. Hope	28 *Stirling,*	Hon. C. E. Fleming
14 *Inverness,*	Charles Grant	29 *Sutherland,*	W. Dundas
15 *Kincardine,*	Sir John Stuart	30 *Wigton,*	And. M'Dowall

BOROUGHS.

31 *Edinburgh,*	Rt Hn. Cha. Hope
32 *Aberd. Inverb. Montr. Arbr. Brechin,*	James Farquhar
33 *Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, Roths. & Cambelt.*	John Campbell
34 *Anstr. E. & W. Crail, Kilrenny, & Pitten.*	Alex. Campbell
35 *Banff, Cullen, Kintore, Elgin, & Inverury,*	Fra. Wm Grant
36 *Stirling, Culross, Inverkith. Dumferm. Queensf.*	*Double Return*
37 *Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St Andrew's, Cuper,*	David Scott
38 *Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton,*	Alex. Houſton
39 *Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochm. Kirkcudbr.*	vacant
40 *Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, & Forres,*	A. P. C. Gordon
41 *Kinghorn, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, & Burntisland,*	Sir J. St C. Erſkine
42 *Jedb. Hadd. Lauder, Dunbar, N. Berwick,*	Hon. T. Maitland
43 *Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, & Lanark,*	Wm Dickſon
44 *Stranr. Wigton, Whithorn, N. Galloway,*	John Spalding
45 *Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, Wick, Kirkwall,*	J. C. Villiers

IRELAND.—100.

1 *Antrim county,*
Hon. J. O'Neil
Edm. A. M'Naghton
2 *Armagh county,*
Hon. Arch. Acheſon
Hon. H. Caulfield
3 *Armagh town,*
P. Duigenan
4 *Athlone,*
Wm Handcock
5 *Bandon Bridge,*
Sir Brod. Chiunery
6 *Belfast,*
Edward May
7 *Carickfergus.*
Lord S. Chicheſter
8 *Cashell,*
Rt Hn. W. Wickham
9 *Carlow county,*
David Latouche
G. O. Bagenal
10 *Carlow town,*
C. Montag. Ormſby
11 *Cavan county,*
Nath. Sneyd
Fran. Saunderſon
12 *Clare county,*
Sir E. O'Brien
Hon. F. N. Burton
13 *Clonmel*
Wm Bagwell
14 *Cork, county,*
Vſc. Boyle
R. U. Fitzgerald
15 *Cork city,*
Mount Longfield
Hon. C. Hutchinſon
16 *Coleraine,*
Walter Jones
17 *Donegal county,*
Lord Sudley
Sir James Stewart
18 *Down county,*
Viſc. Caſtlereagh
Francis Savage
19 *Downpatrick,*
C. S. Haythorn
20 *Drogheda,*
Edward Hardman
21 *Dublin county,*
Hans Hamilton
Fred. J. Falkiner
22 *Dublin city,*
John C. Beresford
John Latouche
23 *Dublin College,*
Hon. Geo. Knox
24 *Dundalk,*
Richard Archdall
25 *Dungannon,*
Hon. Geo. Knox
26 *Dungarvon,*
William Green
27 *Ennis,*
James Fitzgerald
28 *Enniskillen,*
John Beresford
29 *Fermanagh county,*
Lord Cole
Mervyn Archdall
30 *Galway county,*
Hon. Rich. Trench
Rich. Martin
31 *Galway town,*
J. B. Ponſonby
32 *Kerry, county,*
Maurice Fitzgerald
James Croſbie
33 *Kildare county,*
Lord Ro. Fitzgerald
Robert Latouche
34 *Kilkenny county,*
Rt Hn W. B Ponſonby
Hon Jas Butler
35 *Kilkenny city,*
Hon. Cha. Butler
36 *King's county,*
Sir L. Parſons
Thomas Barnard
37 *Kinsale,*
James C. Rowley
38 *Leitrim county,*
Lord Clements
Peter Latouche, jun.
39 *Limerick county,*
C. S. Oliver
W. Odell
40 *Limerick city,*
Charles Vereker
41 *Lisburn*
Earl of Yarmouth
42 *Londonderry county,*
Lord G. Beresford
Hon. C. W. Stewart
43 *Londonderry city,*
Sir G. Fitz. Hill
44 *Longford county,*
Hon. T. Newcomen
Sir T. Featherſton
45 *Louth county,*
Rt. Hon. Jo. Foſter,
W. C. Forteſcue
46 *Mallow,*
Denham Jephſon
47 *Mayo county,*
Hon. H. A. Dilkes
Rt. Hon. D. Browne
48 *Meath county,*
Sir M. Somnerville
T. Bligh
49 *Monaghan county,*
Richard Dawſon
C. P. Leſlie
50 *Newry,*
Rt Hon. Iſaac Corry
51 *Portarlington,*
Henry Parnell
52 *Queen's county,*
Hon. W. W. Pole
Sir Eyre Coote
53 *Roscommon county,*
Hon. Edw. King
Arthur French, jun.
54 *New Ross*
Cha. Tottenham, jun.

55 *Sligo county,*
Charles O'Hara
Joshua Edw. Cooper
56 *Sligo town,*
Owen Wynne
57 *Tipperary county,*
Lord E. Mathew
John Bagwell

58 *Tralee*
Rt Hon. G. Canning
59 *Tyrone county,*
James Stewart
Rt Hon. J. Stewart
60 *Waterford county,*
Rt. Hon. J. Beresford
Edward Lee

61 *Waterford city,*
Wm C. Alcock
62 *Westmeath county,*
G. H. Rochfort
Wm Smith
63 *Wexford county,*
Earl Loftus
Abel Ram

64 *Wexford town,*
R. N. Furneſs
65 *Wicklow county,*
W. H. Hume
Geo. Ponſonby
66 *Youghall*
John Keane

SIXTEEN PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

M. of Tweedle
E. of Eglintoun
—— Caſſilis
—— Strathmore
—— Dumfries
—— Elgin

E. of Dalhouſie
—— Northeſk
—— Balcarras
—— Aboyne
—— Bredalbane
—— Stair

E. of Glaſgow
L. Cathcart
— Somerville
— Napier

IRISH PEERS,

To represent the Peerage in the Imperial Parliament.

Marq. of Headfort
—— Sligo
Earl of Clanricarde
—— Weſtmeath
—— Roden
—— Glandore
—— Longford
—— Erne
—— Defart
—— Leitrim

Earl of Lucan
—— Londonderry
—— Conyngham
—— Llandaff
—— O'Neill
—— Bandon
— Donoughmore
Viſc. Wicklow
— Northland
— Oxmantown

Viſc. Carleton
— Somerton
— Limerick
— Longueville
— Charleville
Lord Cahier
— Callan
— Tyrawley

Archbiſhop of Caſhel
Biſhop of Elphin

Biſhop of Downe
—— Leighlin

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